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OUR LONDON LETTER.AMERICAN "DRY" LAWS APPLIED
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LIBERTY.IMPORTANT NEW DISCOVERY IN
MEDICINE REPORTED.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, June 23rd.

AMERICA'S "DRY" POLICY.

Public opinion is becoming incensed at the development of United States Prohibition policy as applied to shipping. At first there was a good deal of half-humorous comment at the absurdity of requiring ships sailing under the British flag to get rid of all their liquor stores before entering American ports. The idea of a great British liner being emptied of spirits, wine, and beer on reaching the three-mile limit by the simple process of jettisoning the stuff seemed rather Gilbertian. Now this feeling of amused tolerance is giving way to a sense of annoyance.

The application of the American Prohibition law in this way is looked upon as a wanton and unjustifiable interference with the personal liberties of people who owe no allegiance to the United States. The view is taken that, while Americans can make their country "wet" or "dry" as they like, they ought not to attempt to impose their notions about drink upon other nations. A British, or a French, or an Italian ship is regarded as part of the territory of the country of the flag under which she sails although she may, for the purposes of trade, happen to be in New York harbour.

UNDER DISCUSSION.

The question has cropped up in Parliament, and is being widely discussed in the newspapers here. It is very apparent that an effort is made to avoid giving offence to the United States in what is said and written. All the same, opinion in the country is the going strong against the measure, and the fact that the British Government should have dealt with the matter from the outset in a firm manner. It is said that English statesmen of the past would not have tolerated such interference for a single day. It is also said that it only wants some sturdy British ship-master to refuse to obey the behests of the American Customs officials to send up his liquor while the ship is in an American port, in order to provide the materials for an incident in the diplomatic sense, and thereafter a first-rate international situation.

The question is asked whether the Americans are really so very much concerned to prevent a liquor-carrying vessel entering one of their ports, even when the liquor is carried as ship's medical stores as required by the regulations of the Board of Trade in the case of a British vessel. The idea is held here to be quite different—namely, to prevent the competition of passenger ships—especially British ships—with those of the United States. The latter cannot, of course, carry any liquor at all, and have been generally boycotted in consequence. The American shipping magnates are held responsible for what is happening; they pulled the strings that brought about the situation. So there is method in the madness after all!

THE ENGLISH OPEN GOLF CHAMPION.

There is undisguised pleasure in the fact that we have managed to keep both the Amateur and the Open Golf Championships in this country. But it was a very near thing with regard to the latter. The youthful Englishman, Havers, who is a native of Norwich (where his father is professional to the local club), won the distinction by one little stroke from the American player, Hagen. Havers' total for the test was 235; Hagen's was one stroke more; but below 237 for America, and Kirkwood with a 238 for Australia. If Havers had failed us it is apparent that, as one enthusiast put it, "This Royal throne of kings, this sceptred isle" would have had to put up with an Overseas champion for yet another twelvemonth.

The experts who write so eloquently on golf are anything but champions in the possible only to the young. There seems to be something in it, too, for Havers, who is only 25, began by qualifying for the Open Championship at the age of 18. This was in 1914. Then came the war, when contests were an impossibility; and since they were resumed he tied for the seventh place in 1920, and was fourth in 1921. Mr. Wethered's triumph is also quoted as evidence of the winning power of youth in what used to be called "An old man's game," a label which in these days would carry heavy damages!

WEAKENING THE MARRIAGE TIE.

I am unable to discover a good word in any newspaper references to the Divorce Bill which has passed the third reading in the House of Commons and may be expected to pass into law. A piece of this legislative wisdom is that it puts men and women on exactly the same level as regards divorce. In that respect it is, of course, in accordance with the views of persons who contend that men and women are equal in all things—a claim that is refuted by history and the law of Nature.

It is provided now that a wife can institute proceedings for divorce where a husband has been found guilty of even one lapse from marital fidelity, whereas, heretofore, it was necessary to prove desertion or cruelty in addition. The view taken by most responsible critics, both inside and outside Parliament, is that the new departure will tend to smash up many homes. It makes divorce too easy, and opens the door to collusion. The point is emphasised that adultery in the case of a man has not the serious consequences that it involves in the case of a woman. In that event a husband would be supporting and arranging for inheritance for another man's child. On this ground alone the Bill is condemned by editorial writers, who consider that the demand for equality of the sexes has in this instance been carried too far.

PARLIAMENT AND EMPIRE VISITORS.

Whatever its shortcomings in other respects, the House of Commons has a growing sense of Empire responsibilities. One line of sign is this: it is provided by urgent representations which have been made by M.P.s of all shades of opinion that the Government to arrange for the accommodation of visitors from overseas who desire to give places in the House of Commons for the use of the House of Commons. Parliaments who are in London at the time, and for the High Commission at the

It is, however, difficult to see what new arrangements can be made. The galleries' accommodation, like the seating accommodation on the floor, is inadequate for the demand that normally exists on every important occasion; and since women were admitted to the public gallery the congestion in that part of the House has been enormously increased. But, as the old proverb has it, "There's a will there's a way," and the Government have set up a Select Committee to report whether improved arrangements can be made to obtain further space. There is to be no delay. The members of the Committee are drawn from the various political parties in the House, including the Labour Party.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE FOR CANADA.

In view of many absurd statements which have been put about with regard to Mr. Lloyd George's forthcoming journey across the Atlantic, it may be well to give the facts, as I have gathered them from the highest source. Mr. Lloyd George is expected to leave England on a private visit to Canada at the end of September, and there is no doubt that he will seize the opportunity to pay a short visit to the United States before he returns home again. But there is no truth whatever in the story that he is to make a lecture tour, although it is quite true that he has received invitations to lecture, accompanied by offers of fees amounting to many thousands of dollars. Mr. Lloyd George is not expected to be away more than a month or six weeks.

TUTANKHAMEN TREASURES.

Mr. Howard Carter, who is now in London, makes the important and gratifying announcement that the treasures which Lady Carnarvon is allowed to bring away from Egypt will be presented to the British Museum. There has been much speculation about the subject for several months, and this is the first definite statement as to what is intended. All the objects from the tomb which cannot be taken out of the country will find a place in the Museum in Cairo.

There is the further gratifying announcement that while the late Lord Carnarvon's private collection of Egyptian treasures—undoubtedly the finest of the kind in the world—will remain in the possession of Lady Carnarvon during her lifetime, it will eventually become the property of the nation. If the body of the Pharaoh is in the sarcophagus Mr. Carter says it will not be disturbed.

NEW CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

There is much mild excitement among the doctors over the claim made by Professor Georges Dreyer, Professor of Pathology at Oxford, that he has found a new means of treating diseases such as tuberculosis by inoculation. This announcement was made at a St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington. The claim is that by injecting what are called acid-fast microbes into the human body, the individual so treated can be made immune to diseases like consumption, and, further, that people suffering from disease may be cured.

It seems that Professor Dreyer has discovered that the microbes responsible for tuberculosis are protected by certain fatty substances, and that if they are deprived of their fat the body tissues have no difficulty in dealing with them. Their absorption consequently results in the production of antibodies in the serum, which either immunise or cures the patient. Cases have already been treated in the London and Brompton Hospitals with very good results. It is stated that long-standing cases of tuberculosis where the lung was affected have been among the triumphs of the new treatment.

High hopes are entertained that the discovery will enable the medical profession to overcome one of the worst scourges that afflict mankind. Of course, time and experience are required fully to establish Dr. Dreyer's claim. Meanwhile, the doctors are taking up the method with enthusiasm.

THE LADY SLAVEY.

The whole country is laughing at the ridiculous proceedings before the Committee set up to advise the Government as to the causes of the shortage of domestic servants. Women and girls prefer to draw the unemployment dole rather than enter houses where they are badly wanted. All sorts of reasons have been given in evidence before the Committee—the loneliness of life below stairs, the ridicule of the comic papers and the stage funny man of "Mary Ann," the lack of status of a "slavery," unattractive duties, restricted freedom, and so forth. But we have heard it all before, and the Committee witnesses have told us nothing new.

The climax of absurdity was reached when one witness, Miss Stephens, called for the abolition of late dinners. In her opinion late dinners are a fetish, and she demanded that they should be abolished in order that servants may have their evenings free. She thinks that the good man ought to be content with one square meal in the middle of the day, and let his dinner slide. Evidently it has not occurred to her that men who are earning their living cannot feed at home in the middle of the day, and cannot in any case make their chief meal at that time and hope to do good work. But that, of course, is a matter of no importance compared with the convenience of "Mary Ann."

Most of the newspapers, having grown tired of poking fun at the Committee, are now calling for its extinction, because it is doing more harm than good. The general opinion is that the servant question, like many others, will right itself in time if let alone.—H.B.

SMALL-POX IN ENGLAND.

A London message of June 24th says:—Thirty-nine new cases are reported in connection with the small-pox outbreak of Gloucester, the total number of cases being estimated at 250. The authorities are encountering great trouble in inducing people to declare infection and go to hospital, and in some cases, magistrates' warrants have been employed to make the sufferers go to hospital. These difficulties have been increased by a medical battle between the vaccinationists and the anti-vaccinationists. The majority of people are averse to vaccination. A man walked into a barber's shop with his face covered with a rash and asked a shave. "Shave!" ejaculated the horrified barber, "what you want is a doctor. Get out and get one." Three hours later, the man was in the isolation hospital.

A new and important factor in American politics is the campaign to boom Mr. Henry Ford as an independent candidate for the Presidency of the U.S. in 1924.

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BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

THE SIX BEST BOOKS ON CHINA.

(BY ACHILLES, FROM "THE N.C. DAILY NEWS.")

One calling himself "Piddington," writing in the *N.C. Daily News* a short while ago, names Yule's "Marco Polo," Baker's "Travels in Western China," Smith's "Chinese Characteristics," Ku Hung-ming's "Chinese Oxford Movement," Doxitt's "Social Life of the Chinese," and "The China Coast Tales" by Mrs. Giles (Lise Boehm), as the six best books on China. He asks: "Can your readers suggest any other books that ought to be added to my list?"

I would maintain firmly that the outstanding writer on China, who employs the English language as a medium of expression, is "B. L. Putnam Weale" (Lennox Simpson). "Putnam Weale" attains heights which no other writer of to-day has ever reached in treating the theme China. I do not refer to his latest political screeds. His volume "The Truth about China and Japan" is certainly not a masterpiece. But, quite apart from his renowned "Indiscreet Letters from Peking," which is almost a classic, he has descriptions of Chinese life and of Chinese nature in his fictional works which are brilliant.

H. G. Wells has just said, writing in the *American Magazine*, that most novel-reading is akin to "a life-wasting habit of assisted reverie, a misuse of the mind." But novels criticizing life, novels fundamentally aggressive, are far from worthless, he says, because they help us to a better understanding of its institutions and customs.

Putnam Weale in his novels "The Eternal Priestess," "The Altar Fire," and "The Human Cobweb," and in a somewhat lesser degree in his "Temple Bells" and "Forbidden Boundary," has certain flashes of insight which are almost staggering to a student of this fascinating race in their essential truthfulness. A simple sentence, or even a mere word here and there conveys such a sense of discovery and observation that only those who intimately appreciate the intricacies of *la langue chinoise* can quite estimate its value as an index of accuracy and art. Besides, Putnam Weale has these two supreme qualifications in a writer of good fiction: he is a master of prose, and he has a wonderful sense of beauty. For a description of China and the Chinese, Putnam Weale is the man to go to. Most people are prejudiced against him! This is unfortunate. For he is undoubtedly the most successful writer on the Chinese, from the point of view of that foremost criterion, intrinsic merit.

A PARADOX OF STRENGTH.

Next comes J. O. P. Bland. In his "China, Japan, and Korea," he paints charming pictures of the Chinese commoner *plebeian* his unhappy brothers of war-stricken Europe. "Fully to appreciate the character of humanity's primordial elder brother," he writes, "one must have gone back to the restless sources of our Western learning, heard Bolshevism howling at the gates, and realized the cumulative effect of the creed of individualism on the minds of the masses. Thereafter China, with all her economic distress, seems like a weather-beaten rock of strength and stability in a world of unrest." He points out that the West owes the "East a great debt of reparation, because the method by which it asserted its supremacy, the economic pressure of modern Europe, its earth-bunger, cosmopolitan finance, and man-killing devices forbade all hope of China being able to continue her policy of splendid isolation. And in his "Houseboat Days" we have further delightful pictures of the Chinese tiller in the fields, "who dwells amid the untrodden ways," and who is not to be confused with the raucous-mannered Shanghai coolies or the scoundrels of Lincheng, who have become contaminated by various influences prevalent all over the world in these modern times.

A LOVER OF OLD CHINA.

And thirdly R. F. Johnston. His "Buddhist China" and "Chinese Theatre" are the two best books that exist dealing with the subjects named, and withal couched in beautiful language. It is R. F. Johnston, the prose-poet who writes thus:

"It is not only the chanting monks who utter the praises of Buddha in their great pavilions; it is not only from jars of bronze and stone that perfumed clouds rise daily to the lotus-throne of the compassionate pusa. From the sea-waves also come the sounds of a mighty anthem; the rain that patters on the temple roofs is the rain of the good law that is poured from the unfailing vial of Kuan Yin; the winds murmur sutras in the sacred caves and in the spirit-haunted woods; the wild birds in their calling are but joining in the universal chorus of adoration; and the little white flower sends up to Buddha from millions of centers, not made by the hand of man, the sweet fragrance of inexhaustible incense."

And it is R.F.J., the lover of Old China, and the penetrating appraiser of the Empress Dowager, who writes thus of her influence on her country:—

"Amongst recent imperial patrons of the drama was the ill-starred Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi, who, in spite of the epithet 'great' somewhat rather fatuously bestowed upon her by Western writers, will surely be held responsible by history for having brought about the ruin of the dynasty and the collapse of the throne. Had she contented herself with witnessing and arranging the theatrical entertainments which were undoubtedly one of her main sources of enjoyment, and had she refrained from interfering with the reform measures of the unhappy Emperor, Ti Tung (Kuang Hsu) it is possible that China might have been spared most of the miseries of the past 20 years."

THE OLD SCHOOL.

Fourthly I would certainly place Mr. Ku Hung-ming. Nobody could write half so successfully about the "Spirit of the Chinese People" as a Chinese, and Ku Hung-ming, one of the old school and an M.A. of Edinburgh University, is the most competent of all to do so, judging by results. His volume of the above name is rather spoiled by little mannerisms, such as a constant repetition of such superfluous words as "I want to say here," "I say again," and so on, a habit which has not left him yet. He soars, too, unpractical heights in his idealization of what he calls "the real Chinese gentleman," who seems to be the paragon of all virtues, but as hard to find as a needle in a haystack, if he is to conform to Ku Hung-ming's description of his qualities.

But his general summary of the gentle nature of the Chinese, and of the Chinese woman, must appeal to all who sympathize with the country.

One of the best short books on China is "The Civilization of China" by Mr. H. A. Giles. It contains a most accurate account of China and her inhabitants, and an outline of her history and literature which to a newcomer ought to be invaluable. It is a much better book than "China and the Chinese" by the same author, which appears to contain almost as much fiction as fact.

Lastly it is impossible to overlook those twin-books of the admirable and virile Dr. Arthur Smith. "Chinese Characteristics" and "Village Life in China" should be read by all foreigners coming to China who have the time and the sense not to fritter it all away in dancing. These books are most entertaining, even if they are exaggerated. Nobody has a more sane and mellow outlook on affairs than the now venerable Doctor, and despite some few absurd remarks about the Chinese, he has a fine sense of proportion. These are his own words, relative to the theme China:—

"No other subject could afford wider scope for ingenious hypothesis, profound generalization and triumphant dogmatism."

Accordingly, he has an amused scorn for those who do generalize dogmatically about the Chinese.

To sum up, the following are, the six best books and the six best authors on China, as seen by Achilles. It is to be hoped that not everybody will agree. When people agree with me I always feel that I must be wrong," wrote the excellent Wilde. Of course, books relating to the study of the language, economics, politics, and specialist literature on history and particular branches of study sinological, have been expressly excluded from this general list in which otherwise such weight-carrying names as Legge, Morse, Hillier and many more might occur.

SIX BEST BOOKS ON CHINA.

1. "The Eternal Priestess. Altar Fires, and Temple Bells" (Putnam Weale).
2. "The Spirit of the Chinese People" (Ku Hung-ming).
3. "China, Japan and Korea" (J. O. P. Bland).
4. "Buddhist China" (R. F. Johnston).
5. "Civilization of China" (H. A. Giles).
6. "Marco Polo" (Everyman Library).

SIX BEST AUTHORS ON CHINA.

1. Lennox Simpson (B. L. Putnam Weale).
2. J. O. P. Bland.
3. R. F. Johnston.
4. Ku Hung-ming.
5. Dr. H. A. Giles.
6. Dr. Arthur Smith.

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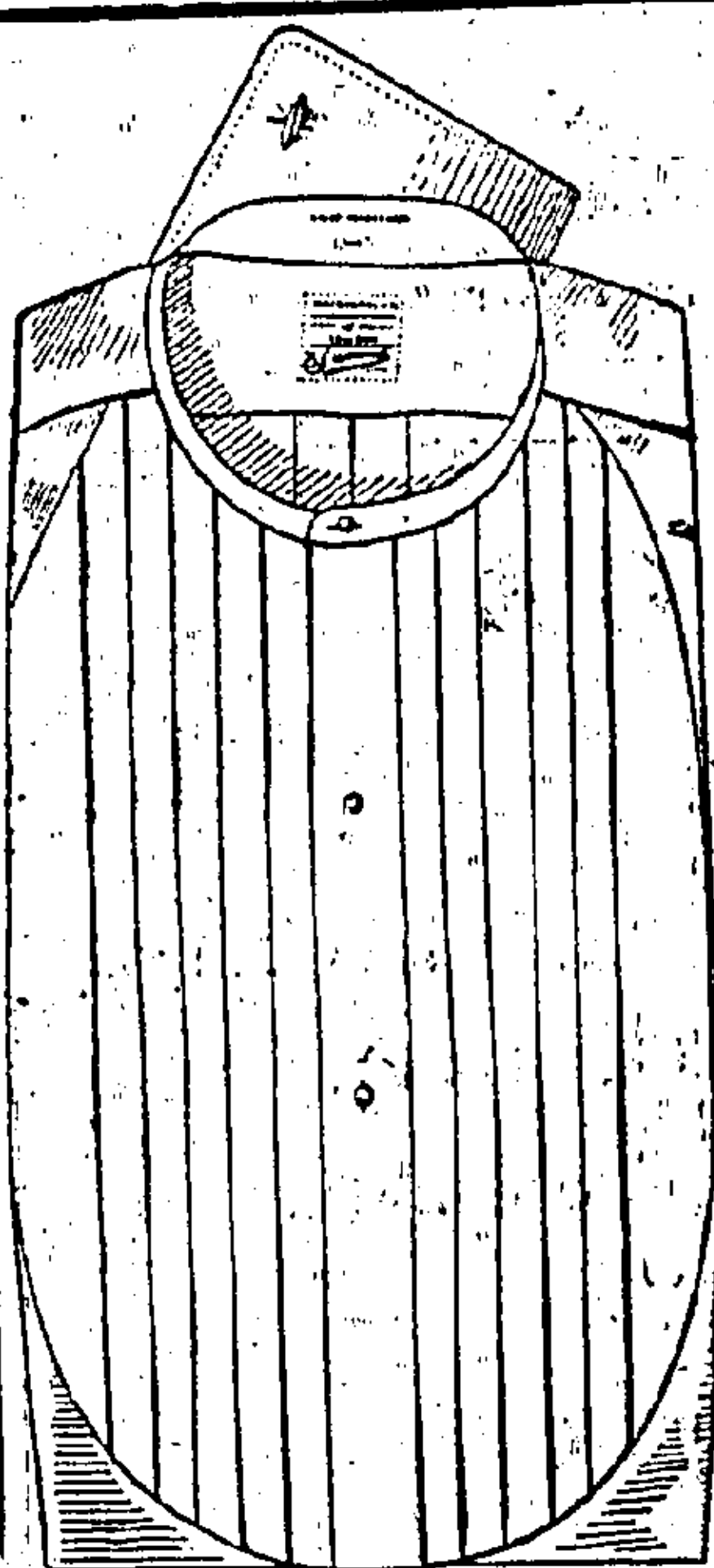
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BANDITS NEAR LOYANG. AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGIST'S WORK INTERRUPTED.

(CHUNG MEI NEWS AGENCY.)

PEKING, July 11th.

Archaeological surveys under rifle fire is the newest experience to come to Mr. C. W. Bishop, of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington. Mr. Bishop who has just returned to Peking after being the guest of General Wu Pei Fu at his Divisional Headquarters outside of Loyang, tells of his work in locating the site of the cities of Loyang.

When just outside of the west gate of the Loyang of the Han dynasty at Pei Ma Ssu, Mr. Bishop was unpleasantly surprised by the sound of firing. Pei Ma Ssu is eight miles east of the present Loyang and a quarter mile north of the Lungtai Railway Line. At five in the morning, Mr. Bishop and his guard of twenty-five soldiers, which General Wu Pei Fu sent out to protect him, heard firing in the village one mile to the south of them. The shots gradually became regular until at two o'clock a stiff battle was being waged between the local soldiers and a gang of bandits. At that time the bullets began to drop in the field where Mr. Bishop was working and the officer of his guard insisted that he leave, since the risk was becoming too great. Then they saw the flames from the village which had been set afire.

At the railway station while waiting for train to Loyang, a party of troops which had been in the battle came in, and Mr. Bishop was asked to look at one of their number who was being carried. He was suffering from a flesh wound in the thigh and was taken on to the hospital at Loyang.

Mr. Bishop represents the Freer Gallery of Art of the Smithsonian Institution and it was his plan to do extensive work in the interior. However, that does not seem advisable after his experience in Honan during the past work.

General Wu furnished a guard of from two to six soldiers whenever his guest went out and the plan of making the Pei Ma Ssu a camping headquarters during the field work is deemed utterly impossible since the danger of tufei carrying off the party is too pressing. The bandits in the attack on the village were equipped with modern rifles and there are a great number of them in the vicinity.

In view of the disquieting situation, Mr. Bishop was full of appreciation for the interest and help shown him by General Wu Pei Fu and his aides. Staying at his headquarters just outside of Loyang, Mr. Bishop had good opportunity to know the General, the two having in common their study of the Chinese classics. General Wu showed great interest and knowledge in the work which Mr. Bishop was doing.

The field for research around Loyang will be extremely satisfactory if conditions quiet down so that the work can be carried on. In the vicinity of Pei Ma Ssu Mr. Bishop found many old mounds and the farmers continually turn up stone tablets ranging from the Han dynasty down. While many of the old graves have been looted there is still material for research.

On this trip Mr. Bishop was merely looking for evidence to establish the old sites of Loyang. Following the indications of the historical records which are very detailed and by finding these old mounds, very satisfactory results were reached. Loyang is a natural site for a city, being located on the crossing of two important roads. The one going east and west runs through Sianfu and on to Chinese Turkestan and western Asia. The north and south route is the one by which the Chinese culture first reached the Yangtze Valley in the Chow Dynasty and perhaps even earlier.

The site of the Loyang which was the capital of the Eastern Chow Dynasty is now lost through change of surface and the like. However, beginning with the Christian era, the history from the Eastern Han dynasty down has been preserved and it is shown exactly where the old Han capital was located. The city remained on this site up to the end of the North Wei Dynasty or to the early part of the sixth century. Then it seems to have been abandoned.

However, the city was re-established in its present site, several miles west of the Han city, when the Sui dynasty came into power late in the sixth century. It has remained there since although the walls apparently enclose a much smaller space than that covered by the Sui capital. These walls date apparently from the Sung period. It is thought that this Sui capital was rivalled only by Constantinople of all the cities of that day, in point of size and magnificence.

Mr. Bishop also commented favorably on the improvements which General Wu Pei Fu has made since he was at Loyang some seven years ago. There are thousands of trees planted, motor roads and concrete bridges constructed and a general feeling of the achievements of soldier labour at work. This General Wu explained, was only the beginning of his scheme for the use of ex-soldiers in Kansu, Sinkiang and Mongolia. He would train his soldiers to support themselves after disbandment by means of railway and road construction, irrigation and reforestation projects.

CHINESE POLITICS.

A MAN TO BE WATCHED.
SHANTUNG GOVERNOR'S ROLE IN
PEKING.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PEKING, July 11th.

A mandate was issued at midnight last night accepting the resignation of Mr. Chang Ying-hua from the post of Minister of Finance and appointing Mr. Wang Ko-min as Acting Minister in his place.

Some doubt was recently expressed as to whether Mr. Wang would take the post if it were offered to him, but it is now stated on good authority that he is prepared to do so. It is in fact asserted in some circles that he has already accepted the portfolio and it is semi-officially reported that he will probably take up his new post next Monday.

Mr. Hsiang Ping-chi, Civil Governor of Shantung, who has recently arrived in Peking after visiting Loyang and Paoing-fu, is working hard to obtain the election of Marshal Tso Kuo to the Presidency by methods as legal as possible. His first object is to get the vacant places in the Cabinet filled so that the Cabinet can continue to carry out the Presidential duties till a President is appointed. After the Cabinet vacancies have been filled he desires to see the constitution completely drafted and then the presidential election carried out with a quorum if such can possibly be obtained.

It is said to be largely through his efforts that Mr. Wang Ko-min has been appointed Finance Minister. In response to his request Dr. Wellington Koo is reported to be returning from the Western Hills this afternoon and in official circles it is hoped that he will take up the post of Acting Foreign Minister on the same day that Mr. Wang goes to the Finance Ministry, that is next Monday.

Mr. Hsiang Ping-chi is entertaining the M.P.s at the Yuan Garden this evening when he will urge the above-mentioned views. His aims are recognised to be those of Marshal Tso Kuo so future steps in his programme will be watched with interest.

Those competent to judge think he may probably be successful with regard to Chang Ying-hua, but it is considered very doubtful whether a quorum can be obtained for drafting the constitution or electing a President, unless the drastic step is adopted of replacing those M.P.s who have left for the South by nominees of the Chihli Party.

Mr. Chang Ting-ao, the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, will be appointed director of the Salt Administration. Mr. Wang Ko-min has been appointed Acting Minister of Finance it is understood that the Board of Directors of the Bank of China will shortly meet to appoint a new President of the Bank.

The opinion is held in many quarters that Mr. Wang Ko-min's appointment may lead to a speedy settlement of the Gold Franc Problem and to a consolidation of certain unsecured bonds.

CHINESE CHILDREN.

HOW TO TELL THEIR AGES.
THE "NICKNAME" SOLUTION.

One of the minor difficulties which confront the members of the Child Labour Commission recently appointed by the Shanghai Municipal Council is that of the difference between Occidental and Oriental methods of counting ages. Very interesting information was forthcoming at a recent meeting of the Commission when medical evidence was being taken. All witnesses, of course, agree that in the absence of any system of birth registration it is quite impossible to tell the age of Chinese children workers.

One witness, a Chinese doctor, stated that he had a method of securing the proper information which invariably bore good fruit. At an unexpected juncture in the course of the interview he raps out the question asking the child's "nickname." Every Chinese child has a "nickname" which depends on the year in which he or she is born. For these nicknames there are a dozen characters only, there being five periods of 12 years in the Chinese cycle of 60 years.

These characters represent animals, viz., rat, rabbit, tiger, dragon, monkey, pig, etc., and the Chinese child, taken unawares, will promptly give the desired information. It is obvious of course that a mistake of 12 years cannot be made in the case of children. If the dragon represents the eighth year of the cycle then a child born in that year is either 13, 25, or 37 years old or he is 4, 16, 28 or 40. In the absence of birth registration the system—which has come down through the centuries—is believed to be about 2,000 years old—is, like other customs Chinese, an admirable one. Unfortunately, the nickname so given is not very generally used and it is not always possible to secure corroboration. As a rule, only very close relatives are in possession of the information. The Chinese rule of counting age, of course, is well known, making the children anything from 12 to 15 months older than by foreign count.

For some unknown reason, this is one of the Eastern systems which are very little talked about. Clearly, the reason for this reticence must also be Oriental for, as stated, if it may not equal a birth certificate—judged on Western lines—there is still very much to be said in its favour. After all is said and done, although most foreigners can usually state off-hand the year of their birth there are times when it might conceivably be easier to retort that one is a dragon or a monkey than to recall the exact year of birth. The matter opens up a very interesting field. Doubtless it has been touched on before. For instance, the gentle inquirer would like to know why, in the first place, animals were chosen and in the second why particular animals were allocated to certain years?

THE ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

REPORTS AT A CONFERENCE OF
JAPANESE MERCHANTS.

At the second sitting of the Joint Conference of Japanese Chambers of Commerce in China and Japan and the Sino-Japanese Businessmen's Association held at Shanghai, delegates from the Japanese Chambers of Commerce in various parts of China reported on the actual condition of the anti-Japanese boycott in China.

Mr. T. Shimadzu, of the Tsingtao Chamber of Commerce, stated that though the anti-Japanese agitation in Tsingtao was for a time as intense as that prevailing in other places, it is at present comparatively quiet by dint of the strict control by the Chinese authorities concerned there, but that the agitation against Japanese residents in the principal cities and towns along the Shantung Railway was going on intensely.

Mr. Y. Ohmachi, of the Tsipian Chamber of Commerce, said that the anti-Japanese movement in Shantung of today was outwardly calm as compared with that which prevailed in connection with the Shantung controversy, the leading agitators being certain Chinese journalists and students, but inwardly the root of the agitation had been considerably strengthened. Inflammatory circular telegrams had been received from Shanghai and other sources and that anti-Japanese boycott and agitation had of late become more intense. Import merchants were the chief sufferers. While the loss sustained by exporters was not so great, he concluded, there were still many whose business was seriously affected owing to the fact that Chinese of the same trade were making capital of this agitation in order to expand their own business.

DAIREN REPORT.

Mr. H. Kamidari, of the Dairen Chamber of Commerce, said that Dairen was the objective of the anti-Japanese agitation prevailing to-day in China, but fortunately there had been no act of violence there, with the result that transactions between Japanese and Chinese merchants and the trade with the interior of Manchuria had not been affected at all. In fact, business was going on quite smoothly. The trade between Dairen and Japan, however, was being more or less affected owing to the silver market, as well as the present economic depression. The Chinese residents in Dairen were very quiet, for it is to be regretted, he said, that because of the "gold standard" question, the Chinese merchants there were to all appearances suffering. Fears were entertained lest this might be taken advantage of by anti-Japanese agitators. The only way to maintain friendly relations between the Japanese and Chinese merchants there lay in the abolition of the gold standard and in the revival of the silver standard.

Mr. Nishikawa, of the Kobe Chamber of Commerce, stated that, judging from reports from various parts in China, the excuse for the anti-Japanese agitation and boycott lay in the so-called Twenty-One Demands, the greater part of which had already been either withdrawn or modified. Of this fact, he said, the majority of the Chinese people were apparently not aware, and it appeared they were basking in the shadow of the Twenty-One Demands. He proposed that the remaining substance of the Treaty be made public in order that the misunderstanding on the part of the bulk of the Chinese people might be cleared away.

Mr. Kobayashi, of the Tientsin Chamber of Commerce, replying, said the existing substance of the so-called Twenty-One Demands had been already published in Tientsin with the object of dispelling the misunderstanding of the Chinese people, but in vain. He averred that in view of the fact that the Chinese agitators against Japan of to-day had something different upon their sleeves, regardless of the substance or the truth of the Treaty, the proposition made by Mr. Nishikawa would probably come to naught.

Mr. Yonetsu, of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Matsuo of Kyoto, Mr. Kotomi of Nagasaki, and Mr. Takayanagi of Osaka also made statements.

WEIHAWEI.

ALLEGED PROVISIONS OF THE
DRAFT AGREEMENT.

(ASIATIC NEWS AGENCY.)

PEKING, July 18th.

In connection with the retrocession of Weihaiwei, the members of the Shantung Provincial Assembly have wired to the Cabinet and the Foreign Office demanding the publication of the Anglo-Chinese agreement about this port previous to its being signed by the two countries. The members claim that according to information in their possession, the agreement provides for the reservation of the naval ports and anchorage at Liankungtao for the British Fleet in the Far East for a period of fifteen years, the formation of an Anglo-Chinese commission for the administration of Weihaiwei after its restoration, the employment of several British police officers, the perpetual rental of lands by British subjects and the collection of dues and taxes by the Commissioner of the Maritime Customs of Weihaiwei instead of by the Chinese authorities. The members say that in order not to furnish pretexts for the Japanese to make claims on China, concerning Tsingtao in the future, it is absolutely necessary for the Government to examine the new agreement most carefully and reject those clauses which affect China's rights.

IN THE HANDS OF THE MONEY LENDER.

EUROPEAN SUE'D BY AN INDIAN.

Mr. A. Blyth, an Inspector on the Kowloon-Canton Railway and living at No. 3, Railway Terrace, Kowloon, was sued in the Summary Court, yesterday morning before the Puisne Judge (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz), by an Indian, named Chulla Singh, described as a watchman employed at the Gas Works, Kowloon, for the recovery of \$228, being money due to the plaintiff.

The plaintiff claimed on two promissory notes, one for \$50 with ten months' interest amounting to \$20; and the other for \$150 and \$5 interest being money due on a promissory note of \$400.

The defendant was represented by Mr. C. H. Layman.

The plaintiff in the box produced the two promissory notes, the one for \$50 being signed by the defendant and the other for \$400 being signed by the defendant's wife (Mrs. Rose Blyth). On the latter promissory note there was an endorsement on the back to the effect that \$250 had been paid.

Mr. Layman said the case was a little unusual. In the first place the plaintiff had sued his client, A. Blyth, and then he proceeded to sue him on a note signed by his wife. On the question of liability it was generally agreed that the husband was not by any means liable for all his wife's contracts.

His Lordship agreed with this contention and Mr. Layman went on to say that if it was presumed that the wife acted as agent for the husband then he thought that would make the husband liable. As a matter of fact he did not think it was worth contesting the point as he imagined that his client would not be any better off, as the plaintiff would very likely bring an action against the wife.

His Lordship explained to the plaintiff that the case would be treated as if the husband had signed both promissory notes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Layman, the plaintiff denied receiving any money on April 25th of this year in respect of the promissory note for \$50. He admitted that Mrs. Blyth came to see him about that date and paid him \$250 in respect of the \$400 note. She then asked if the promissory note for \$50 could be returned to her. Witness refused and told her that the money paid was in part payment of the \$400.

Mr. Layman said that his case was that the \$50 and interest was paid at the same time when Mrs. Blyth paid over the \$250. Mrs. Blyth had no receipt for this payment, and it was only a case of the plaintiff's word against the defendant's wife's word. His client admitted liability in respect of the second note only and that for \$150.

Mrs. Rose Blyth, in the box, said that in July of last year she went to the plaintiff's quarters and asked for the loan of \$250. Later the same day the plaintiff came to the house and handed over \$250. Her husband signed the promissory note. Later in the month the plaintiff was again approached, this time for \$400, and she (witness) signed the promissory note. On April 26th of this year witness went to the plaintiff's quarters and there gave him \$250 in respect of the \$400 promissory note and \$70 in respect of the other note. Witness asked for a receipt but the plaintiff refused, saying that he would not give it until he had been paid the whole lot.

Asked by His Lordship as to who gave her the \$320 to make the payment, witness said that her son did.

His Lordship said that on the facts before him he was not satisfied with the defendant's case. The onus was on the defendant to prove that he had paid the money and that onus had not been proved. He would give judgment for the plaintiff on the first promissory note for \$50 plus \$5 interest and for the money due on the second promissory note—\$150 plus \$5 interest.

Mr. Layman asked if arrangements could be made for the money to be paid by instalments, as he understood that his client was not in well-to-do circumstances.

His Lordship said he would meet the parties in Chambers and arrange this.

IRRITATED & INFLAMED EYE

can be directly traced in many cases to the Sunday Motor trip and Golfing. The dust from sections of the local roads contain a decided eye irritant. A suggestion for these trips would be to keep the windshield up and to use a pair of Sun glasses. Sun glasses of any pattern with either Crookes, Luxite, Pileux, Amber, London Smoke, or Blue lenses are obtainable at very moderate prices from The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians—the most competent manufacturing optical establishment in South China—located in 33, Queen's Road Central (opposite to the Singer Sewing Machine Company).—Adv.

THE TYPHOON.

FILLED UP NEAR WUCHOW.

The Observatory report issued early yesterday afternoon contained the following statement regarding the typhoon:—

At 6 a.m. this morning the typhoon was in about Lat. 24 deg. N. and Long. 112 deg. E., filling up slowly. Hongkong was threatened with a wind of full typhoon force until 6 p.m. yesterday (Sunday) when the barometer began to rise, before the typhoon had reached our latitude, indicating that it began to fill up as the northern portion approached the land.

The typhoon appears to have struck the coast.

LITTLE DAMAGE LOCALLY.

Very little damage appears to have been done by the storm apart from that reported in yesterday's issue of the *Daily Press*. The ship *New Matilda*, 842 tons net, whilst lying off Sam Shui Po, dragged her anchor. This caused her mooring cable to part, and as there was no steam in her boilers, the ship being under repair, she was blown across to Stonecutters and went ashore on the eastern side of the Island. This incident occurred about midnight. Fortunately no substantial damage was done to the vessel. Yesterday morning a Taikoo tug went to the scene of the stranding and about 1 p.m. the vessel was refloated. The *New Matilda* was formerly a German steamer known as the *Matilda*, and after passing through American hands she was sold to the Yik Tai Steamship Company. She is now principally on the Haiphong run. Otherwise shipping in the harbour and its vicinity weathered the typhoon successfully.

The P. & O. s.s. *Sandwich* arrived in port yesterday afternoon with mails from Singapore. She was successful in dodging the typhoon by going a long way out of her course. She arrived at Gap Rock early yesterday morning but as very heavy seas were still running she decided to not make the port until the weather moderated.

The s.s. *Yangtze*, which was due to arrive on Saturday with mails from London, came into Port during the afternoon. She was reported by Wagon to have passed there at 8 a.m. on Sunday, so that she must either have taken shelter or kept out to sea until the weather moderated and enabled her to enter the harbour.

There is no news from Macao, but the probabilities are that the Portuguese Colony was less fortunate than Hongkong. The steamship service between the two ports will be resumed to-day.

The rainfall as registered at the Observatory during the continuance of the typhoon was 4.83 inches. The typhoon passed between Gap Rock Light house and Macao, and yesterday morning it was reported to be filling up somewhere to the north-east of Wuchow, some fifty or sixty miles inland. Gap Rock Lighthouse appears to have experienced the full force of the blow. From three o'clock on Sunday afternoon up to midnight wind of typhoon force buffeted the light house, which at times reached the velocity of 120 miles per hour. In response to a wireless message sent out to the light house keeper yesterday morning the following reply was received at 11 a.m. the same day by Mr. Taylor at the Harbour Office:—

"Extent of damage not known. Will go over Station and will send full report as soon as can get outside to sea. Inside of buildings fairly wet with sea water coming through cracks in walls. The lantern is in order."

A message received from the Wagon Lighthouse reports that no damage was done there.

At six o'clock yesterday morning the velocity of the wind lessened at Gap Rock from force 12 to force 9, and from then onwards the weather continued to moderate. The maximum squall velocity registered at the Observatory at Kowloon was 85 miles per hour and this was at 8.20 p.m. on Sunday. The lowest reading of the barometer was a 5 p.m. when 29.23 was registered. At Gap Rock the lowest reading was at 5 p.m. when 28.85 was registered.

After sunset the barometer began to climb up again and with daylight the weather showed distinct signs of moderating. Shortly before 7 a.m. yesterday the No. 7 typhoon signal was taken down and the No. 3 signal sent up in its place. Later in the day this signal was taken down and this was not replaced, which meant the "all clear."

ANOTHER DISTANT WARNING.

The Manila Observatory at 1 p.m. yesterday sent the following warning:—Cyclone or typhoon E. of Luzon, more than 300 miles distant, direction unknown.

CANADA AND BRITISH PREFERENCE.

QUESTION OF TRANSHIPMENT AT BRITISH PORTS.

SPECIAL AMENDMENT IN FAVOUR OF HONGKONG.

A question of considerable importance to Hongkong and other Eastern transshipment Ports has been under discussion in connection with the revision of the Canadian Customs Tariff.

A ten per cent. preference is granted on British goods entering Canada by Canadian Ports but the clause as drafted contained the qualifying words, "when such goods are conveyed without transshipment from a port of a country enjoying the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff."

Canadian importers doing business with Ports on the other side of the Pacific made urgent representations to the Hon. Mr. W. S. Fielding, the Minister in charge of the Tariff Bill as they realised that the clause as drafted would exclude from the benefits of the preferential clause British goods which might be transhipped en route, even though transhipped at a British Port.

The *Vancouver Sun's* Ottawa correspondent reports, under date June 3th, that

"During discussion of the British preferential tariff clauses, granting a discount of 10 per cent. on the present British preference rates under certain conditions on goods entering through Canadian ports, the Hon. Mr. H. H. Stevens, Conservative, Vancouver Centre, asked the Minister to consider extending the discount to goods entering via Pacific ports which had been transhipped at Hongkong."

Mr. Fielding said this was a matter worthy of consideration. He thought the Governor in Council had power to deal with it under the Tariff Act. If such was not the case, he would have the matter gone into and would see that power was issued before the Bill was put through the final stages.

Mr. Robert Forke, Progressive leader, thought the preference should extend to any or all ports. The British market was Canada's hope for years, and one of the present difficulties would disappear if larger trade with Britain were secured.

In further debate, Mr. Stevens said the Vancouver Board of Trade had called to his attention that quantities of British goods are shipped via the Suez Canal and transhipped at Hongkong en route to the Pacific Ports of Canada. "The Canada Pacific Lines, for instance," he said, "and the Canadian Government Merchant Marine run their vessels from Vancouver and Victoria (B.C.) to Hongkong. They rarely, except on special trips, run further, but they do proceed between those points regularly and they pick up merchandise which is brought by British vessels to Hongkong. In that there is no violation of the spirit of this clause, but if the Act is interpreted as at present I think the goods could not be shipped in that way and still obtain the benefit of the new provision. If the Minister would include the Port of Hongkong in his resolution it would cover the whole question and would give to the Pacific Coast the advantage of this provision. If this is not done, I suppose two-thirds of the British goods coming into Canada via the Pacific will not come under this provision."

Mr. Fielding promised to look into the subject. He remarked that Hongkong did not enjoy the British preference, which complicated the situation somewhat.

Later, it was announced that the Budget would be amended by specifically mentioning Hongkong as a port to which the proviso did not apply. The position of Singapore and other Ports was apparently not specially considered.

The protracted hearing at the Magistrate's court of the summons taken out by a Chinese coal merchant against four Chinese detectives for alleged assault on board the steam launch *Tung Fat*, has been concluded. In giving his decision Mr. J. R. Wood ordered the discharge of the third defendant. The fourth defendant, who bears a good police record, was sent to gaol for seven days and the first defendant was ordered to pay \$10 compensation for wrongful arrest. The second defendant was also ordered to pay \$10 compensation and to undergo 14 days' hard labour for assault.

Of the 528 Russian refugees who were brought to San Francisco from Manila aboard an army transport after their flight from the Bolsheviks in Vladivostok, all but 21 had been released from the immigration station by the 18th inst. and had found employment. It is probable, says the cable, that these 21 will be deported as they are not to be admitted to the country on the ground that they do not pass the physical and other standards required.

THE NECESSITY OF UNITY.

SERMON BY THE REV. R. J. NORTHCOTT, C.F.

The Rev. R. J. Northcott, Chaplain of the Forces, preached the following sermon at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday morning. The text was taken from 1 Cor. 12. "Ye are the body of Christ and members in particular. The eye cannot say unto the hand, 'I have no need of thee'; nor again the hand to the feet, 'I have no need of thee.' If any member suffers, all the members suffer with it."

Expounding his text the preacher said: "If you are walking down garden road on Sunday evening, after tea, you will probably pass the soldiers playing football on Murray Parade Ground. If you are walking down Garden Road on Tuesday or Wednesday or Thursday or Friday or Saturday evening after tea, you will again see the soldiers playing football. So you may be led, to ask yourself, 'What is the object of all this football?'"

"If you stop a minute and watch the game, you will notice that football has one object—one objective—and one only, viz.: to score goals. And there is one way and one only to score goals, namely, by playing together."

As you come away from Murray Parade Ground you will find yourself thinking that football must have a definite psychological effect: certainly on those who play it, possibly on those who watch it. It must teach two very valuable lessons; first of all, to have an 'objective' clearly before them; secondly to work together to reach their objective."

"Should you meditate further on this subject you will realize that there is only one man who is of no use on the football field—the man who plays for himself and not for his side; the man who through selfishness hangs on to the ball when he ought to pass it, or through pride spoils the game to show off to the crowd. The danger of this person, you will say, is not just that he is proud and selfish, but that his pride and his selfishness actually interfere with the common objective. He makes it very difficult for his own side to score goals."

Football, then, ought to teach a man this very valuable lesson; that it is essential to sacrifice one's own whims for the sake of the common good."

It was just this very valuable lesson St. Paul tried to teach the Corinthians. The wealthy Corinthians thought they were more important than the poor ones. St. Paul said, "You've got the wrong idea, altogether. The Church of God is the Body of Christ, and just as in a body every part has its own particular work to do. The eye cannot say to the hand, 'I have no need of thee'; nor again, the hand to the feet, 'I have no need of thee.'" St. Paul recognised that the danger of this "no need of the others" subject was not just that it damaged those who indulged in it, but it damaged the whole Church of God; because the Church is a body. As in a body, if the eye is lost, the value of the hand and foot is lost, half the value of the eyes has gone. So in the Church, if we members suffer, all the members suffer with it. If the Church of God loses one member, one party, one person, the Body of Christ, which is the Family of God, is incomplete. The Church of God is not as God wants it to be."

My brothers, what St. Paul recognised as a possible danger to the early Church, we, looking back at the history of the Church, believe to be the summary of the whole tragedy of the Church."

The different parties in the Church, have, from that day to this day cried out, one to another, "We have no need of thee; we have no need of thee." The Catholic, Roman or Anglican, it matters not—I refer to a type—has said to the Protestant, "We have no need of thee. No need of Protestant sincerity; of Protestant hatred; of shame and hypocrisy and make-belief; no need of the Protestant determination to follow the right, wherever the right may lead."

The Protestant has said to the Catholic, "We have no need of thee. No need of Catholic piety and devotion; no need of the Catholic's personal love of the Saviour; his power to create Saints; his zeal in making converts."

"But why," we say, "why this profound pettiness?" Because the Church lost sight of her objective. Her objective was to win the Kingdoms of the world into the Kingdom of God. Instead, each little party in the Church became so engrossed in playing about with the little bit of might they had got hold of, that they lost sight of the goal they were aiming at."

And the result—the desperate result. The Church of God hangs before the world to-day as Christ hung on Calvary—dying pathetically powerless."

Still in a sense undivided, still the body of Christ, still to a man who can face both death and Hell, having the power to lift him up to-day to paradise."

But to the eyes of the average man the Church appears to-day torn and bloody, cruelly scourged, unnecessarily crucified, through the pride and the stupidity of the Chief Priests and the people."

The bitter lesson the Church has had to learn in the past is the lesson civilization has to learn in the future. Namely, that we are all one body, the Body of God, and if our part of the body is injured, the whole body must feel it."

The civilized world to-day is still bruised and bleeding from the effects of the War. She knows that she has no chance of recovery, and one only. She must swallow down a few old grudges; a few bits of pride; a few pet prejudices; and she must work together with the rest of the world to set up civilization on an altogether healthier and sounder basis."

Yet, despite all this, the civilized world knows what she needs. One nation is still crying out to another nation, "We have no need of thee; we have no need of thee." The danger is the old danger; it will not only mean the collapse of the nations concerned, it will further the collapse of the whole of civilization. My brothers, the lesson a community of nations has to learn is the lesson a community of individuals has to learn."

I do not know Hongkong very well, but I imagine in a place like this, which, from its very structure, is divided into so many different levels, with an ever changing population, it must be very difficult for all parties to work together; for each level to realise that the levels both below them and above them are as essential as their own level."

For example, the Navy might easily say to the Army "We have no need of you." The Army might say to the Navy "We have no need of you." Easier still the civilian population might say to both Army and Navy: "We have no need of either of you" of course it is rubbish. If there were no civilian population, if there were no successful merchants, if British trade did not flourish, there would be no money. On the other hand if there were no Army or Navy there would be no civilian population worth speaking about, there would certainly be no British possession of Hongkong. So it is with every section of the community; in one way or another, every section is dependent on the other sections, so if one section suffers the whole community is the worse off for it. That is why I like these combined services of troops and civilians. It looks like unity. It may look as if the soldiers are rather over represented, but I can assure you that it is not the fault of the soldiers."

Just one other point. Like all this high minded talk, it is very much easier to talk it than to carry it into action. It is a very difficult thing to work together for the common good. It is the most natural thing in the world to work for ourselves and no one but ourselves. The attitude, "Here's to me and to my wife's husband, not forgetting myself," is only humorous because it is so intensely human."

Everyone of us, every nation, every church, every party, every person, must naturally put their own personal wishes before anything else in the world. There is only one way to get over it. We must have an objective that we realise is more important than our own personal wishes. We must keep that objective steadily before us. Like the footballer, for the sake of the goal we are aiming at, we must be ready to sacrifice both the opinions of the crowd and our wish to play our own game. There is only one objective that is big enough for all these things; that is to have as our objective the Kingdom of God."

We must argue it out like this; the only possible explanation of this world is that it is, in some sense, God's world. The only possible explanation of ourselves is that we are, in some sense, God's children. The only possible explanation of God's children, gradually evolving and continually progressing, is that they must be evolving and progressing towards some purpose. That purpose must be God's purpose. God's purpose is God's Kingdom when God's will shall be done on earth as it is in Heaven. When there shall be no more war, no more disease, no more sin, no more sorrow, "God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, no sighing, neither shall there be any more pain." And every man who is doing his work properly, the soldier and the sailor, the merchant, the mechanic, the doctor, the journalist, the parson, the poet, is not only taking his part in the little circle of life in which he moves, he is also taking his part in the unfolding and fulfilling of the Kingdom of God."

My brothers, it is only thoughts such as these we shall find big enough to make us forget ourselves and our own wishes to work and to trust God, and to pray, with ever growing understanding."

"Thy Kingdom come, O God, Thy rule, O Christ, begin. Break with thine iron rod, The tyrannies of sin."

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CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TURKEY AND THE ALLIES.
SUMMARY OF THE TREATY OF PEACE.

LONDON, July 22nd.

The report lengthily summarises the main points in which the Treaty of Peace is different from the draft treaty presented to the Turks on January 31st. Most of the points have been already published, but the Treaty also provides that the pre-war Ottoman public debt will be distributed between Turkey and the territories detached from Turkey after the Balkan and Great Wars.

The Foreign Post Office, in Turkey will be suppressed and conditions provided under which the British Empire will enjoy the creation of the Anzac Area and visits thereto will be facilitated.

All concessions duly granted to Allied nationals before October 9th, 1914, will be maintained.

The Mudania-convention will remain in force until the end of the evacuation of Constantinople and the Straits, subject to all measures being taken to avoid incidents, and also subject to local agreements between the Turkish and the Allied commanders during the evacuation operations.

Turkey undertakes to admit complete freedom of passage to the fleets of three of the Allies through the Straits, until the Straits Convention has been enforced, and will not object to the stationing in the Straits of one cruiser and two torpedo boats, by each of the three Allies, till December 31st or until the enforcement of the Straits Convention, which ever is the earlier.

NAWAB FACTIONS AT WAR.

PESHAWAR, July 22nd.

Further fighting is reported between the Nawab Amir and the Nawab Mirans. The former made a surprise attack, killing fifty men, and the latter retaliated and exacted ruthless punishment.

War refugees are streaming into Peshawar.

EARTHQUAKE IN AMERICA.

THREE CALIFORNIAN CITIES AFFECTED.

New York, July 22nd.

A severe earthquake has occurred at San Bernardino, Los Angeles and San Diego.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S TOUR.

VISIT TO ALASKA CONCLUDED.

Sitka, July 22nd.

President Harding has concluded his visit to Alaska. He sailed for Vancouver aboard the transport Henderson.

AMERICA AND THE SOVIET.

NO RECOGNITION FOR BOLSHIEVICS FROM U.S.

Washington, July 22nd.

In a letter to Mr. Samuel Gompers (President of the American Federation of Labour.) Mr. Hughes says that the recognition of Russia by the United States cannot come while the Soviet leaders continue to evince a spirit of destruction at home and abroad.

IDLE BRITISH SHIPPING.

THIRTY PER CENT. INCREASE DURING LAST QUARTER.

LONDON, July 22nd.

The shipping tonnage laid up at the principal British ports has increased by thirty per cent. to 709,000 tons during the past quarter.

RUSSO-GERMAN TRADE.

BIG GRAIN AND MACHINERY DEAL.

Berlin, July 22nd.

An agreement has been signed for the delivery of 310,000 tons of Russian grain to Germany by the end of November, in return for German agricultural machinery and other goods.

EMPIRE AIR SERVICE.

LONDON TO SINGAPORE IN EIGHT DAYS.

London, July 22nd.

The newspapers assert that the Government will shortly announce its decision to support, in a modified form, Commander Burney's scheme for an Empire airship service. They state that Commander Burney is ready to start building airships immediately Government assent is secured.

The airships will be 760 feet long and 119 feet wide, capable of carrying 120 to 150 passengers at a speed of eighty miles an hour, with sufficient non-inflammable fuel for a non-stop journey of five days. They will fly to Egypt in two and a half days, Bombay in five days, Rangoon in seven days, Singapore in eight days and Perth in eleven days.

EMPIRE COTTON GROWING.

SERIOUS NEED FOR FURTHER EXPANSION.

LONDON, July 22nd.

M. Hyslop Bell, in a letter to the *Daily Telegraph*, drawing attention to the desirability for encouragement of Empire cotton growing, points to the spectacular increase of Japan's demands for raw cotton, and stresses the fact that last year Japan secured nearly seventy per cent. of the Indian exports of cotton, whereas the United Kingdom only took nine. Japan has now turned her attention to buying cotton from Uganda.

M. Hyslop Bell considers that it should be stipulated that Government support for the improvement of cotton crops in the Colonies would be accompanied by a proviso that the exported portion of the crop must first go to satisfy British requirements.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMANY'S NEW CASTLE.

FRENCH PREMIER'S VIEW OF GERMANY.

PARIS, July 22nd.

Mr. Poincaré, in the course of a speech delivered at Villers-Cotterêts, emphasised that German economic reconstruction was proceeding at the expense of the Allies. The organisation of German industry controlled all forms of production, and thus held a monopoly of the national wealth. The German industrial leaders were the masters of the Berlin Government and the German Press, and they were subjecting the German Republic to a new caste as haughty and as violently opposed to the liberties of the people as the Junkers. The definite installation of this regime of economic and social oppression in the centre of Europe was utterly incompatible with the traditions of Great Britain and France, and was contrary to those democratic ideas of which they had hitherto been the best guardians in Europe. If Germany's capacity to pay was imprudently enclosed in a fixed and permanent frame, she would quickly evade their arbitrary measures, reconquer the economic supremacy, and impose upon the world her most retrograde and most immoral policy. The Allies must unite more closely than ever to avert this peril.

BOLSHIEVISM IN BULGARIA.

RUSSIAN RED CROSS MISSION "INVITED TO LEAVE"

SOFIA, July 22nd.

In an interview, the Minister of the Interior denounced the Bolshevik organisation established by the Moscow Government in Bulgaria, which, he said, the late agrarian Government fostered. The Minister declared that the agents of this organisation had committed all kinds of crimes and were implicated in many assassinations in Bulgaria, and had incited the Communists to revolt. Consequently, the Bolshevik agents were arrested, and they would be requested to leave Bulgaria via Varna.

LATER.

The Government has invited the Russian Red Cross Mission to leave Bulgaria, and has asked Dr. Nansen to appoint a Commission to carry on the work of repatriating the Russian refugees in Bulgaria who desire to return to their homes.

It is semi-officially stated that the Bolshevik agent and the Russian Red Cross Mission have threatened their political adversaries with death.

TILINSKY FRAUDS.

BERLIN, July 22nd.

The trial of Tilinsky on charges of fraud involving £200,000, ended in Tilinsky being sentenced to six years' imprisonment. Tilinsky's accomplices, M. and Madame Schwonke, were sentenced to eight months' imprisonment and three years' imprisonment, respectively, all in *contumacia*.

RUSSO-GERMAN GRAIN DEAL.

BERLIN, July 22nd.

It is announced that the Government Grain Bureau has concluded an agreement with the commercial representatives of the Russian Soviet Government whereby Russia is to supply to Germany 20,000,000 pounds of grain to be delivered before November 30th.

Russia will use a portion of the proceeds from the sale for the purchase of German industrial products.

ALUMINIUM COINS FOR GERMANY.

BERLIN, July 22nd.

The Reichsrat adopted a proposal to issue shortly 240 milliard Marks worth of aluminium coins, each of 1,000 Marks.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SINGAPORE NAVAL BASE.

DELAY URGED.

LONDON, July 22nd.

In the course of a leading article on the Singapore naval base, the *Observer* contends that until the air protection of London and Great Britain is amply secured, the strongest case for the Singapore naval base does not warrant the expending of a penny.

The article dwells on the impression the Singapore project will make upon foreign, including Japanese, opinion. It says: "Great Britain has no aggressive intentions and does not wish to give ground for such a suggestion. We do not wish to add to our enemies, but we do wish to keep our friends. For all these reasons the Singapore project should not be hurried. If the Washington pact is in the eyes of our naval advisers, incomplete, then a supplementary conference should be summoned to perfect it. Before we are irrevocably committed to any departure in our naval policy in the Far East, there should be a frank discussion at the Imperial Conference."

It is stated on good authority that Great Britain's decision relative to Singapore was the cause of the Dutch Cabinet's decision to introduce the bill providing for the construction of several new warships to be used especially for the defence of the East Indies. The introduction of this bill brought about the resignation of the Finance Minister.

It appears doubtful whether the Government will get a Parliamentary majority for the bill.

CLAIMS OF PORT STEPHENS.

ADVANCED IN AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY, July 22nd.

Australian critics of the Singapore scheme are again raising the cry that the Pacific base ought to be on the east coast of Australia, preferably at Port Stephens.

THE BASE DISCUSSED IN JAPANESE POLITICAL CIRCLES.

TOKYO, July 22nd.

At the end of last week both the Foreign Minister and the Minister for the Navy received a deputation from one of the Parties in the Upper House, who sought information with regard to the British Naval Base at Singapore and the position thereof as regards the Washington Agreement, and the signatory Powers thereto.

The reports as to what allegedly transpired at the interview with Baron Takarabe, Minister of the Navy, are most conflicting. Reuter's correspondent, on enquiry from an authoritative quarter, elicited the statement that the Minister of the Navy had told his interviewers substantially that establishment of the base at Singapore had been contemplated by Great Britain for a long time. He said he was of the opinion that this action had been compelled by the change in the situation brought about by the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Britain had been compelled to take such a step in order to secure the safety of her interests in China. Baron Uchida is credited, on the same occasion, with the remark that, "Singapore" being outside the sphere defined by the Washington Agreements, the question of its defense was purely a British concern."

CHINA'S NEW FOREIGN MINISTER.

DR. WELLINGTON KOO ASSUMES OFFICE.

PEKING, July 22nd.

Dr. Wellington Koo assumed the office of Foreign Minister at noon to-day, and later received the staff of the *Waichiao* (Chinese Foreign Office). This action has vastly changed the political situation, delighting the Chibellies and others outside the political arena, who predict smoother waters for the Government.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

FAMILY LIFE AND SOCIAL FABRIC OF CHINA.

LONDON, July 22nd.

In a paper read at the celebration of the centenary of the Royal Asiatic Society, Chiao Hsin Chu, the Chinese Charge d'Affaires, dealing with the family life and the social fabric of China, attributed the change in the social life of China during the last decade mainly to the change in the form of government. The monarchical regime in China was gone for ever, and there was no alternative to the republican form of government. It was, therefore, specially incumbent on the Chinese authorities, while educating the people, to maintain their attachment to their family life, because in time the family relationship would become the foundation of the social fabric of China as good as ever, and all that was necessary to success was a combination of kindred spirits and patriotism.

CHINESE STUDENTS AT EDINBURGH.

LONDON, July 22nd.

Chinese students at Edinburgh gained the chief successes in the athletic sports connected with the Chinese Students' Conference at Highleigh, Hoddon. The wife of the Chinese Charge d'Affaires distributed the prizes. The gathering was one of the largest of its kind ever held.

THE SHANGHAI ARMS SMUGGLING SENSATION.

SHANGHAI, July 22nd.

Captain Kearney, the alleged principal in the arms running deal, mentioned in previous cables, has been arrested at Ningpo and is being brought to Shanghai.

ARREST OF KEARNEY DENIED.

The United States District Attorney denies the report that Kearney has been arrested.

In the United States Commissioner's Court at Shanghai recently the following names were mentioned in connection with the alleged importation of arms and ammunition in the gigantic gun-running expose:

Capt. L. D. Kearney, American.

C. V. Stein, owner of *Shanghai Sports*, who has been in Mukden as Advisor to Changhai Tso Lin, since arrested on a warrant, American.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stein, his wife, arrested in Shanghai, American.

J. J. "Mal" Maloney, Shanghai baseball player, under arrest, American.

George A. Mayer, former employee of Capt. Kearney, American.

D. R. Baker, former manager of The Kearney Co., American.

E. D. Roth, former employee of Capt. Kearney, American.

John H. Willington, Russian interpreter, Admiral B. V. Bessir, Russian.

Walden, British.

W. S. Gow, former employee of Capt. Kearney, British.

The allegations are in connection with an enormous quantity of arms and ammunition said to have been purchased from Admiral Stark, the commanding officer of the Russian refugee fleet of fourteen vessels, when they anchored at Woosung last December, and then sold to various Chinese, including several military officials.

The United States District Attorney in Shanghai in a statement is indicating Kearney under the provisions of two Sino-American treaties (1844, 1858) which expressly forbade the importation, keeping, or sale of contraband goods including arms and ammunition.

"Under the Treaty of 1844 and the Treaty of 1858," says the Attorney, "it is clearly stated that Americans who engage in the importation of contraband will be deprived of their extraterritorial rights and be turned over to the Chinese courts for punishment. If Capt. Kearney is found guilty, that is what will happen to him. It is a severe penalty to be deprived of citizenship protection, but one guilty of the crime must pay in accordance with the seriousness of the charge."

THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.

WON BY THE KING.

There was only one topic of conversation at Ascot on June 20th after the second race had been decided—the victory of his Majesty in the Royal Hunt Cup. It had not been expected in the very least, else Weatherstone would not have started at 20 to 1, but that made it none the less popular and none the less notable. The majority of those present had lost their money by backing more fancied candidates; but that did not seem to matter. Surely there could never have been a more popular result at Ascot.

The huge gathering gave full-throated expression to its delight at the Royal victory, and the cheers of the multitude were certainly not less enthusiastic than those of the lookers-on.

Lunch over, the crowds settled down to the serious business of finding the winner of the Hunt Cup. It was a dull and cheerless period, aggravated by an undue delay at the post, and the wind came swift and cold down the course, adding to the general discomfort. Under such conditions was run a race which evoked the most enthusiastic cheering which the present generation of racegoers has ever heard at Ascot.

The cheering started as soon as it was realised, a farlong from home, at which issue rested among three horses, of which the King's was the favourite. Even at this distance they were less in doubt as to the ultimate result, for there was little to choose among the three, but when it was seen that Weatherstone was winning the cheering broke out from an excited multitude and grew louder and louder until the winning post was passed. Nor did it cease even then, for it was taken up again and again in front of the Royal stand. In the paddock, where his Majesty, accompanied by the Queen, came to the unsaddling enclosure to see his horse, the greeting was none the less cordial, though more subdued in character. For there was no difference in the delight anywhere; it was only the manner of expression which varied. Thus a really memorable Hunt Cup day passed, and he would be a bold man who would say who was the most pleased at the result of the big race, his Majesty the King, who won it, or his loyal subjects who witnessed his victory.—*Daily Telegraph*.

OLDEST DESCRIPTION OF JESUS.

The oldest description of Jesus Christ has according to the *Adm* just been discovered in an old Latin text in the Vatican Library which has been revised under the supervision of Pope Pius XI. It is a police report under Pro-Consul Publius Ventulus, who, it is stated, was the predecessor of Pontius Pilate. The police description of Jesus Christ is as follows:

"He has long fair hair falling in curls on the shoulders. They are parted in the middle. Christ wears the double-pointed beard which is finer than the hair. His eyes are light blue and wear a kind expression; but at times they flash under the stress of temper."

"He is of normal build and stands erect. The voice is soft. He was never seen to laugh, but people often saw him cry. His hands are very well kept. He is called Jesus, son of Mary. His friends also call him the Son of God."

AHEAD OF THE MAIL.

[SUPPLEMENTARY WIRE FROM INDIAN PAPERS.]

A DUKE IN THE DOCK.

LONDON, July 2nd.

The trial of the Duke of Leinster, James Fraser, and Thomas Henry Webb ended at the Old Bailey, when the jury agreed that it did not wish to hear any more evidence on the charges of fraud and returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of all three.

James Fraser and T. H. Webb were discharged, but there remains a further charge against the Duke of Leinster, of obtaining credit without disclosing the fact that he is an undischarged bankrupt.

Sir Marshall Hall, defending the Duke of Leinster, on the charge of obtaining credit while being an undischarged bankrupt, pointed out that a previous similar charge had been dismissed. He said that the Duke succeeded to the dukedom in most unexpected circumstances, and had sold his life interest in the estates to a well-known man. The Duke thought everybody was aware of his bankruptcy. If the consent of the Chancery Court could be obtained, the estates could be bought back, and all debts owed by the Duke could be discharged.

The Duke testified, corroborating Counsel's statement, and said that when he became bankrupt in 1914 there were two lives between him and the title. His creditors had been paid in full in 1915, and since 1917 he was in receipt of an annual income which terminated when he succeeded to the dukedom. He declared that he always informed people that he was an undischarged bankrupt and had never given authority to anyone to state that he was worth three millions.

The case was adjourned.

COST OF FIGHTING SERVICE.

LONDON, July 2nd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. George Lambert suggested that as the gross expenditure for the current year on the fighting forces was nearly £300,000,000 above the previous year, the recently announced increase in the Air Force, a small Commission should be appointed to ascertain whether there was any waste in the Services and whether the country was getting defensive value for its expenditure.

Mr. Baldwin said that the Government was at present considering the report of the Committee on Army and Navy Establishments. Service departments had been asked to furnish provisional estimates for 1924-5, and when these were received he would consider the method to be adopted for examining them, but at present he did not consider the appointment of a further Commission desirable.

Mr. Lambert declared that a great deal of waste was now going on in the overhauling of the Services, and it would be desirable for a Committee or Commission to enquire into the question whether the Services could not be co-ordinated.

Mr. Baldwin said that the Committee of Imperial Defence was now attending to that subject. He was not so fond of Commissions as some Members were.

"BERENGARIA'S" DRY TRIP.

LONDON, July 3rd.

The experiences of the passengers on the Cunarder *Berengaria*, which arrived at Southampton from New York this morning, dispelled the idea that the passage from America must be performed on a strictly teetotal basis.

Although nominally dry, the *Berengaria* was considerably wet, although there was much less drink and the bars were not opened. The ship's Doctor was always accessible, and a medical certificate was an Open Sesame to the supplies of liquor permitted by the United States Government.

There was a regular queue to get certificates, and it is said that the number of "sick" was amazing. It was only necessary to stipulate what would be good for one's health, and the following is a typical requisition: "Whisky in the morning, wine and cocktail at lunch time, something in the afternoon to prevent sea-sickness, wine and liquors at dinner time, and a nightcap."

Many passengers, chiefly Americans, brought their own liquor, and one man had forty bottles of whisky which he had obtained in New York without any difficulty at ten dollars a bottle.

STRIKES IN WHITEHAVEN.

LONDON, July 4th.

A protracted dispute in which 2,500 colliery workers were involved culminated in riotous scenes at Whitehaven, where the strikers smashed the Company's windows and burned the manager's motor car on Monday night.

The disturbances were renewed last night, when a crowd tried to break the Police cordon guarding the offices, ultimately compelling the police to draw their batons in order to clear the street. There were numerous casualties among the rioters and sight-seers. Order was restored by midnight.

FOR COURAGE AT SEA.

LONDON, July 4th.

Lord's Committee has decided to confer the Silver Medal for life saving at sea on the *Treasure*'s Captain, Captain Cecil Foster, and the Chief Officer, Mr. Stewart Smith, in recognition of their feats of seamanship. They are also opening a subscription list to which a sum will be contributed amounting to £100 for the Officers and men in token of their courage, endurance and discipline.

MR. CHURCHILL'S LIBEL ACTION.

LONDON, July 4th.

A libel action has been brought by Mr. Winston Churchill against the proprietors of the *Evening News* on account of an allegation in connection with Mr. Churchill's visit to Egypt which he was Colonial Secretary to the effect that £4,740 had been spent by a party of seven persons in six weeks without official sanction.

The action was settled by the King's Bench, the defendants tendering an apology and agreeing to pay the costs of the action.

In the course of his argument, Counsel for the complainant said that the sum mentioned was spent by 77 persons, who attended a Middle East Conference which resulted in the saving of millions of pounds. Government paid only pension rates while the mission was in Egypt, and Mr. Churchill paid his wife's travelling expenses.

Mr. Justice McCardie said that Mr. Churchill had entirely cleared himself.

THE CASE OF "AXED" OFFICERS.

LONDON, July 4th.

The War Office announces that special concessions have been made by Oxford University to assist Officers in the Regular Army who have retired owing to a reduction of personnel and who have been recommended to the Delegacy for Military Instruction at Oxford University for the status and privileges of Service Students.

The applicants must have matriculated before the end of 1923.

An ex-Officer Service student who wishes to obtain a Degree of Bachelor of Arts is exempted from the necessity of passing either Responsions or that portion of the First Public Examination which consists of the examination in Holy Scriptures, while he is qualified to obtain the full Degree after a statutory period of two years' residence, instead of the normal three academic years.

CHARGE AGAINST A DUKE.

LONDON, July 4th.

The Jury found that the Duke of Leinster had instructed Fraser to tell Straker Squire that he was an undischarged bankrupt, but Fraser did not do so, although the Duke had reasonable grounds to believe that Fraser had done so.

The Recorder said he did not take the view that the Duke had been found guilty only on a technical offence, and it was important that undischarged bankrupts should know that they must inform people themselves as to their position, and if they left it to agents, they took the risk. The Duke, however, ought not to have been charged with fraud.

Judgment would be postponed until next sessions, beginning July 16th, but the Duke would not suffer any indignity, and would be discharged next sessions.

RACE OF PERAMBULATOR RACE.

LONDON, July 4th.

The Edwardes were acquitted at Brighton on the charge of cruelty to a child, arising from the Mothers' Perambulator Race to Brighton on April 7th. The Jury, however, strongly recommended that no further contest of such a character should be held.

MILES RUN ON CRICKET PITCH.

THE RECORDS OF GRACE, HAYWARD AND HOBBS.

A writer in a home paper says: The fact has been recognised everywhere that only three men—"W. G." Hayward, and Hobbs—have made as many as a hundred centuries in first-class cricket. Their scores may be summarised thus:

	In Eng.	In Aus.	In S. Africa	Total
W. G. Grace	125	1	9	135
Hayward	100	3	1	104
Hobbs	83	9	8	100

This will show that Hobbs still has more hundreds to obtain in this country ere he can equal the champion's record so far as England is concerned. It seems a big task, but the Surrey man is no ordinary mortal, and so must not be judged from the general standard.

Should he succeed in equalling "W. G." figures in this respect, as I for one consider probable, he would most likely by then have made over 100 three-figure scores for Surrey. So far he has credited himself with 70 for the county, against Hayward's 8; for Gloucestershire, "W. G." total was 91.

I have been examining the chief innings of the trio named, and the result is not, I think, without interest. Glance at this for instance—

	Inns.	Not Out.	Total	Average
W. G. Grace	125	25	344	18.476
Hayward	100	20	318	15.447
Hobbs	100	17	283	13.684

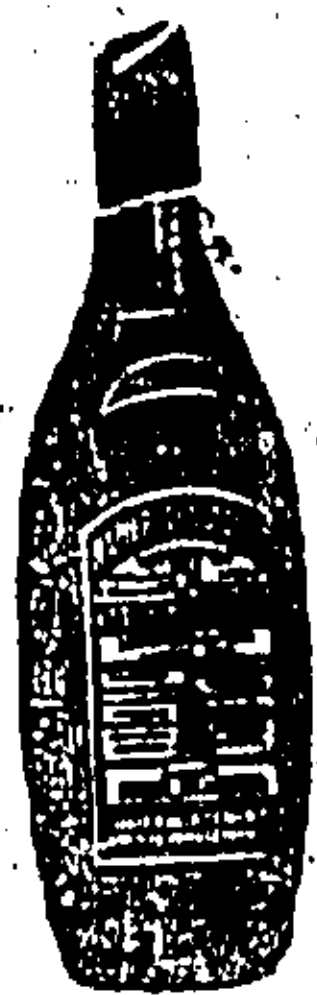
Of course, I am not going to suggest that this decides the order of merit of the three, but I am sure that many veterans of the game will be glad, and not surprised, to find the old champion at the head of the list.

Another point which may appeal to some is this: that so far as the number of runs mentioned above is concerned, "W. G." if he had run them all out would have covered about 300 miles. Hayward 160, and Hobbs 140. This is making allowance for the distance of four feet between the stumps and the popping crease at each end, and therefore counting each run as measuring 19yd 1ft.

One may say, without any fear of contradiction, that "W. G." is the only player who, so far, has made over two hundred three-figure scores in all kinds of cricket. Should any other batsman emulate this achievement it seems most likely it will be Hobbs, who has made long innings in minor games. Has he kept a record of all his doings in the field, and if so, can he furnish precise information on the point?

It is hopeless for any follower of cricket to attempt to keep a complete record of any great player so far as his important matches are concerned, chiefly because details of comparatively few such games are published. There are other reasons, too, one of which was

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POST-VICTORIANISM.

That a new wave of Victorianism is approaching is a fact which some will regret and some applaud, but which most men whose eyes are observant of the outward things of life, will readily admit. How formidable that wave will prove to be when it draws near or how much of contemporary manners will be enveloped by it none can say at this stage. As yet we know only the foam and froth of it. There is talk and more than talk, of crinolines, of pictures that are to tell a story, of Tennyson himself. There is, moreover, a curious change in youth's opinion of its parents. The prosperity of the seventies seems enviable where once it seemed gross, and the quite contentment of those who enjoyed it is seen to be a quality not to be condemned out of hand. Even in plays and novels tyrannical fathers have lost their air of terrible reality, and no one is moved either to tears or to revolt by their exaggerated misdeeds. So long as young men or, more particularly, young women write stories, so long, that is, as the world continues, the claims of the younger generation will be an undying theme and the older will be made to stand, in one posture or another, in the pillory of wrath. The sport of pelting it, though never completely to be neglected, has nevertheless a popularity that fluctuates, and its present waning is a sign of the oncoming of post-Victorianism. The giants who indulged in it at the turn of the nineteenth century have not, perhaps, achieved their revolution, but they have exhausted their sensation. The bullying father who never ceases through four acts or four hundred pages, to furnish us with examples of parental injustice, and his rebellious daughter who must always have her own way or a domestic revolution, are become tedious beyond endurance. She seems, not the glorious fire brand whom we used to applaud, but a garrulous nuisance, more old-fashioned than her own father. She is told, perhaps, that she must go to church when she wants to go on the river, or that she must endure Pimlico though she desires Paris, or that the man upon whom she smiles is financially insecure and socially impossible. Once it seemed a desperate tyranny. The early years of the twentieth century were kindled to indignation by it. She was right and he was wrong. We made symbols of her likes and dislikes, as if the river were the stream of liberty and Paris the capital of feminine freedom. We applauded her even when she stole the household money to support her Parisian trip, and if, having avoided church by some stratagem, she was drowned in the fatal river, we made a symbol of that too. Her grieving father had tasted the consequences of coercion. No more, we believed, would he dare to interfere with his children's liberty. He must allow his daughters freedom lest a just fate should deprive him of them. With his bowed head and repentant tongue, he seemed, during the last act, a monument to parental folly, and it struck no one that the girl's drowning proved, if it proved anything, that her father had been right when he had said, amid our jeers in the preceding act, that the unhappy lady would have been safer in the family pew.

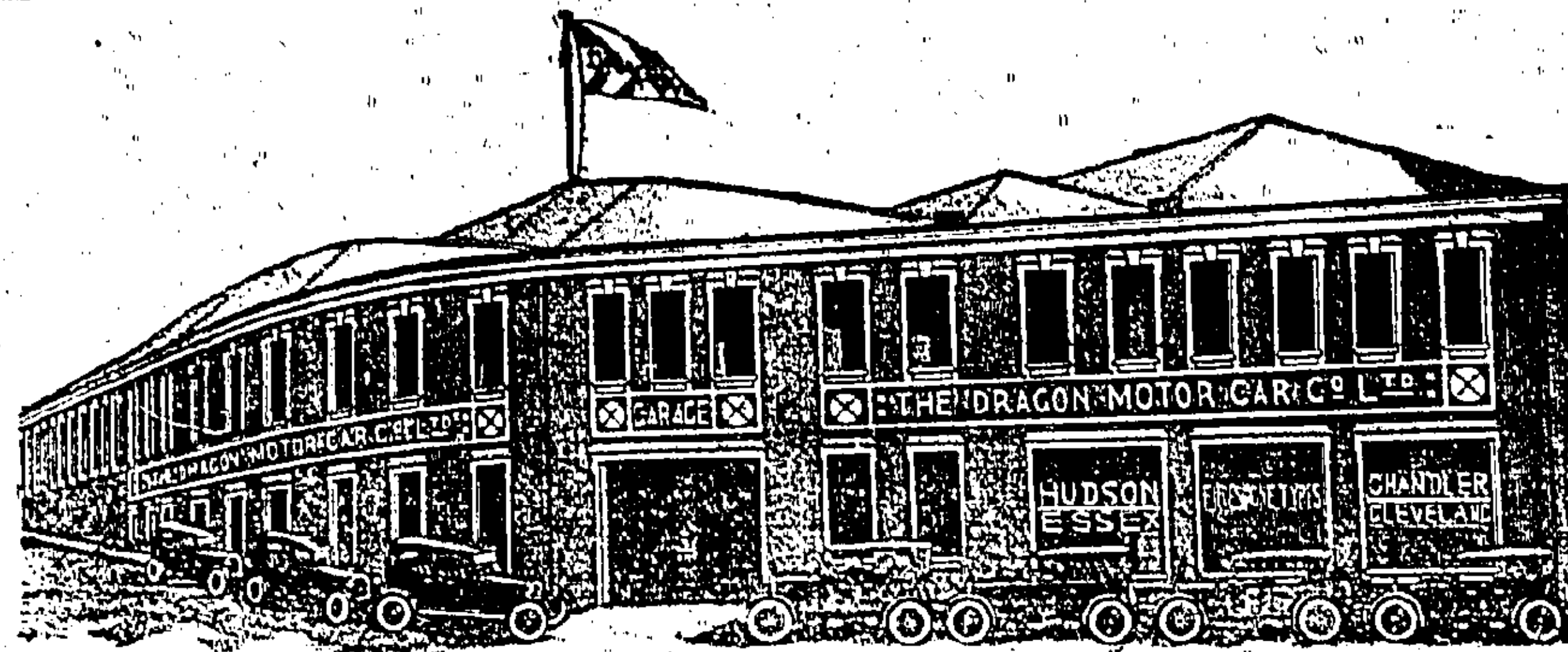
How long will this change of attitude towards parents be continued? How far will it extend? Is the reaction dangerous? Does it portend a complete Victorian re-establishment? They are questions which we need not yet attempt to answer. There are still tyrannical parents and downtrodden daughters. There is still, perhaps, good cause in many quarters to ask a greater sympathy from age and a greater independence for youth. But whereas we are now capable of discussing these matters without losing our sense of humour, the angry audiences of an earlier day were not. We are reaching the generous conclusion that parents are not in practice such fools or such tyrants as once they seemed. Their manners, like all Victorian manners, are taking upon themselves a romantic glamour. Fathers are, indeed, becoming a pleasant and fashionable affection, like Victorian furniture and the poems of Tennyson. Not long ago, the father, his armchair, and the poems he enjoyed in it, were red rag to modernity. Seeing them, you attacked, or cried: "Progress!" and passed on. Now you pause and smile upon their quaintness. Tennyson is already returning to power. The wicked parent is acquiring a halo of benevolence. Very soon revolutionary young women of the fashionable sort will put away their Oriental divans, and leaning their heads against antique antimacassars, will read the "Tithes of the King."—*Times*.

The Pope has decided to resume in 1925 the sitting of the Ecumenical Council interrupted in 1870.

Our grand-children will learn less and would probably not think at all.—*Mr. H. H. Williams*.

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The sense of one's ignorance is a much more useful thing than the sense of one's knowledge.—*Mr. Robert Lynd*.

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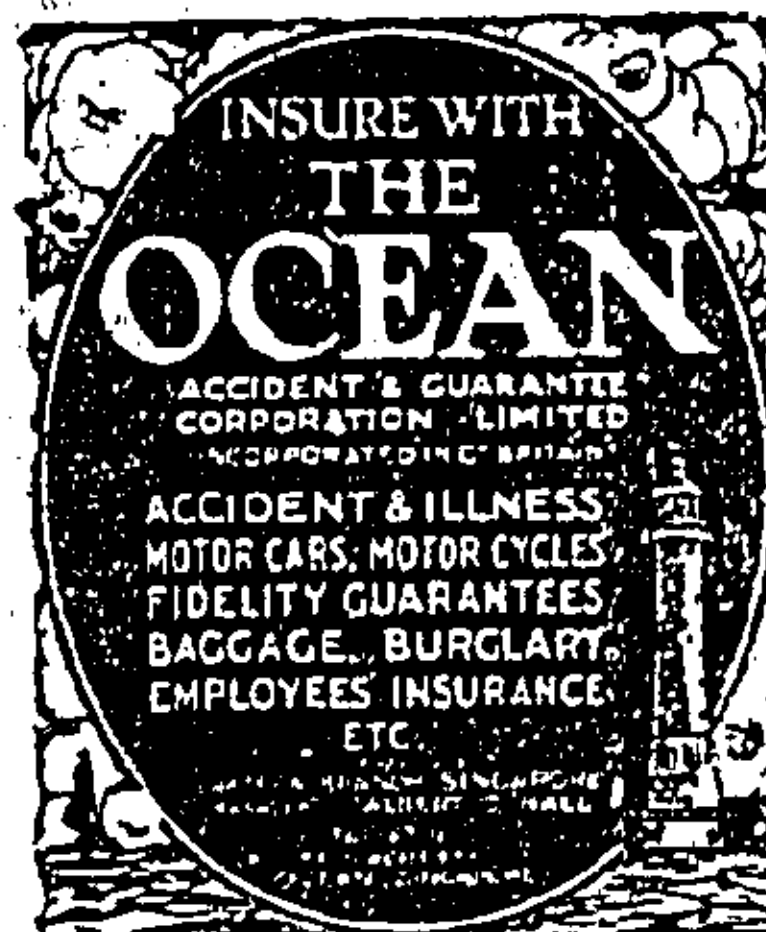
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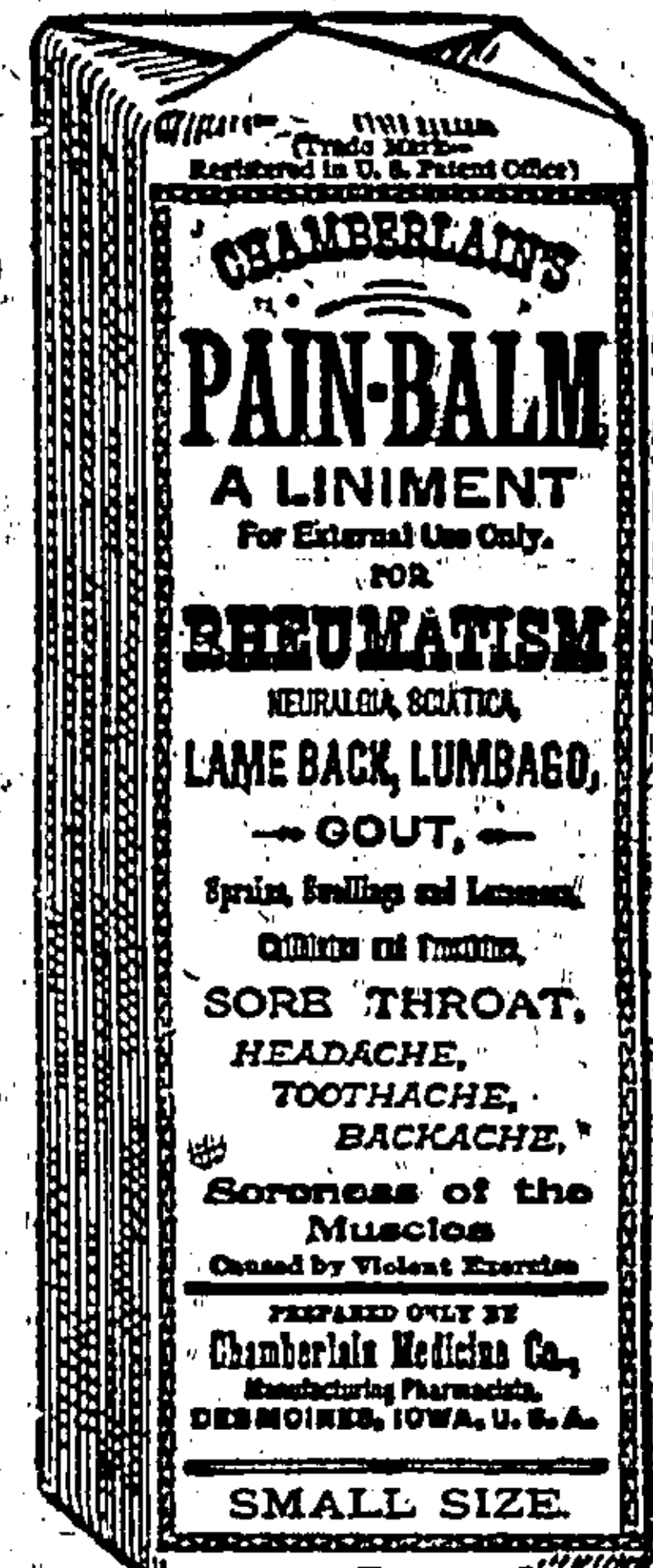
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*Adolf von Baeyer ...	9,000 tons	First half of October
*Emil Kirdorf ...	9,000 tons	First half of November
*Schoer ...	12,300 tons	First half of December

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*Emil Kirdorf ...	9,000 tons	29th July, Calling at Manila
*Schoer ...	12,300 tons	18th Aug. do.
*Albert Vogler ...	9,000 tons	—
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S/S "Australia" ...	19th July	30th September
S/S "Java" ...	25th August	15th October
S/S "Africa" ...	10th September	16th November
S/S "Chile" ...	10th October	

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CO-PARTNERSHIP AT WORK.

VIEWS OF BUSINESS CHIEFS.
STABILITY AND TRUST.

Sir George Gibbs (formerly chairman of the Road Board) presided on June 7th at the morning session of the second Labour Co-Partnership Congress held at the Royal Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi. He said that a great many of the troubles in the industrial world in the past were either directly or indirectly traceable to some faulty organization.

Mr. C. G. Renold, director of Messrs. Hans Renold, Limited, speaking on the place of the worker in industry, said that there had been a change in labour demand since 1910, previous to which it was mainly directed to better conditions. Immediately before and during the war there was a demand for a share in control, and this presented new problems. Lately there had been a period of bad trade, but the moment trade improved the same demand would arise. Whatever changes were going to come, it was important to see that all grades should understand more than they did at present of the problems of industry. He believed that the workers would understand more of these problems if they were taken into the confidence of the management.

His firm, engaged for about forty-five years in manufacturing bicycle chains and large driving chains, and employing 1,700 people, had gone further than many firms in experiments of this kind. The outstanding part of the scheme was committees in various parts of the organization. The first committee was formed in 1909; a social union organizing all recreation work, run by an elected committee of workpeople of all grades; it was founded then, the usual welfare work schemes, which forced workers to play. A committee of skilled workers (shop stewards) was formed in 1917, and in 1920 the welfare and the shop stewards amalgamated, mainly to watch over questions of wage awards, and became a standing negotiating committee rather than a joint works committee. To this committee, the mouthpiece of all the trade unionists in the firm, a monthly statement was made by the management on the likelihood of increase or decrease in different departments, and when, during the trade slump, cutting down of personnel had to be discussed, it was put to them that this should be done on the principle of efficiency rather than length of service.

The advantages of personal contact with the workers was shown in the details of the profit-sharing scheme, where the manual workers saw that a sales department was necessary and that manual work required office work to make it negotiable. The scheme of profit-sharing was initiated in 1921, and in spite of the "slump" was reaffirmed in March, 1922. The dangers were cumbersome working and vital information leaking out, but these were risks they were prepared to run. The great advantages were stability and general trust, the workers being in close touch with the policy of the management and unlikely to be swept by the wings of Communism. They were far less likely to entertain revolutionary proposals than those who believed their managers to be hostile.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

Miss Dorothy Cadbury, director of Cadbury Brothers, Limited, read a paper on the position of women in industry.

Lady Parsons, director of Atalanta, Ltd., said that session was the first to be called by the newly-formed women's committee. The position of women in industry was undergoing a fundamental change. In the past the term "women in industry" was generally understood to mean the manual workers in factories, who had long been associated with many kinds of production, and on whose labour we depended for so many necessities. But this term now was understood in a wider sense, and included also the technical and professional women who were studying in ever-increasing numbers for the various professions.

Whatever industrial business or profession they considered, they found that the relations between capital and labour were the pivot of all the business, the harmony, and the success of the firm. In prosperous times, when there were profits to consider, they were absorbed in two main streams, wages and salaries—increasing, very rightly, with the prosperity of the firm—and interest on capital. But here they came up against the difficulty at the root of all modern industry. Wages were fixed in an indefinite, unscientific manner, mainly by the process of bargaining and by the consideration of what others were receiving, and the employer took the surplus profits. The division of the product—wages to worker, surplus to employer—might be the most correct division, but it was open to suspicion. In an absolute co-partnership scheme, which was quite unrealistic for very obvious reasons, "no one would get any wages at all; in theory the profits would be divided equally; but this theory was brought up sharply at the start by the necessity of having to live during the process of working. Hence wages, which might be considered as interest on labour, and always were the first charge on capital.

Many subsidiary and less fundamental changes were being brought into use for the more generous distribution of profits, schemes which did not entail a complete upheaval of existing conditions, and did not interfere with that very difficult and delicate operation—management. The most ordinary way in actual operation seemed to be to assign nominal shares to workers, which were not paid for in cash, and they bore interest proportionately to capital and wages. In some schemes the dividend was payable in shares only until a certain holding in the business was achieved. In others the dividend was paid half in shares and half in capital. In some firms a worker must relinquish his share on leaving. Some such limit would seem to be necessary as employees, retired or leaving their shares to descendants, might in the course of time acquire a majority of shares and consequently control.

"BALKAN WAR METHODS."

Sir William Beveridge (Director of the London School of Economics) said that the relationship between employers and workers must be a practical and not a theoretical one. It was high time the Balkan war method of conducting industry was abolished. The great remedy was publicity, not the actual fact of co-partnership, but the fact of taking the workers into their confidence.

Mr. Theodore C. Taylor, managing director of the co-partnership business of Messrs. J. T. and J. Taylor, Limited, said that one of the dangers of the handling of their cause by politicians rather than by business men was that undue emphasis was laid upon theoretical as compared with practical considerations. Control of business by employees was sometimes alleged to be of greater importance than sharing in profits and capital. Whatever their ultimate ideal, if they wished to win business men as converts they must talk less of workers' control and more of what was immediately practicable. The average worker craved less for control than for income. There might be various methods of profit-sharing or co-partnership; there was only one spirit that would secure permanent success—the spirit of self-sacrifice.

The true idea of business was service of the community. It was not improbable that by accepting lower rates of wages and by doing more work for the same wages workers could soon dispense with doles and receive actually higher wages. But how could the workman be convinced of this? How could he make sure that once lower rates were accepted he would be able to get them up again when profits permitted? The way in which greater, better, and cheaper production could be secured was by giving the worker a share in the profits and capital of the business. He frankly confessed that the reason which first attracted him to the principle of profit-sharing was that it seemed the most effective way in which an employer could safely pay the highest wages his business could afford.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Andre Leben (M.M.), due August 15th.
Patricia (Blue Funnel), due August 1st.
Paul Leard (M.M.), due July 31st.
Pyrrhus (Blue Funnel), due today.

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BANGKOK via HOIHOW	"KESANG"	Friday, 27th July, 8 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"TUNGSHING"	Friday, 27th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WINGSANG"	Friday, 27th July, 3 p.m.
MANILA	"CHIPSING"	Saturday, 28th July, Noon.
TSINGTAI via SWATOW	"YATSHING"	Tuesday, 31st July, Noon.
Kobe via MOI	"LAHSANG"	Saturday, 31st Aug. Noon.
BANGKOK via HOIHOW	"CHUNSHANG"	Tuesday, 7th Aug. 8 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Thursday, 9th Aug. 4 p.m.
Kobe via MOI	"FOOKSANG"	Friday, 10th Aug. 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"HOSANG"	Saturday, 11th Aug. 3 p.m.

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"GLENSHANE"	13th Aug.	"CARNARVONSHIRE"	13th Aug.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"FEMBORESHIRE"	30th Aug.			
"GLENLUCE"	10th Sept.			

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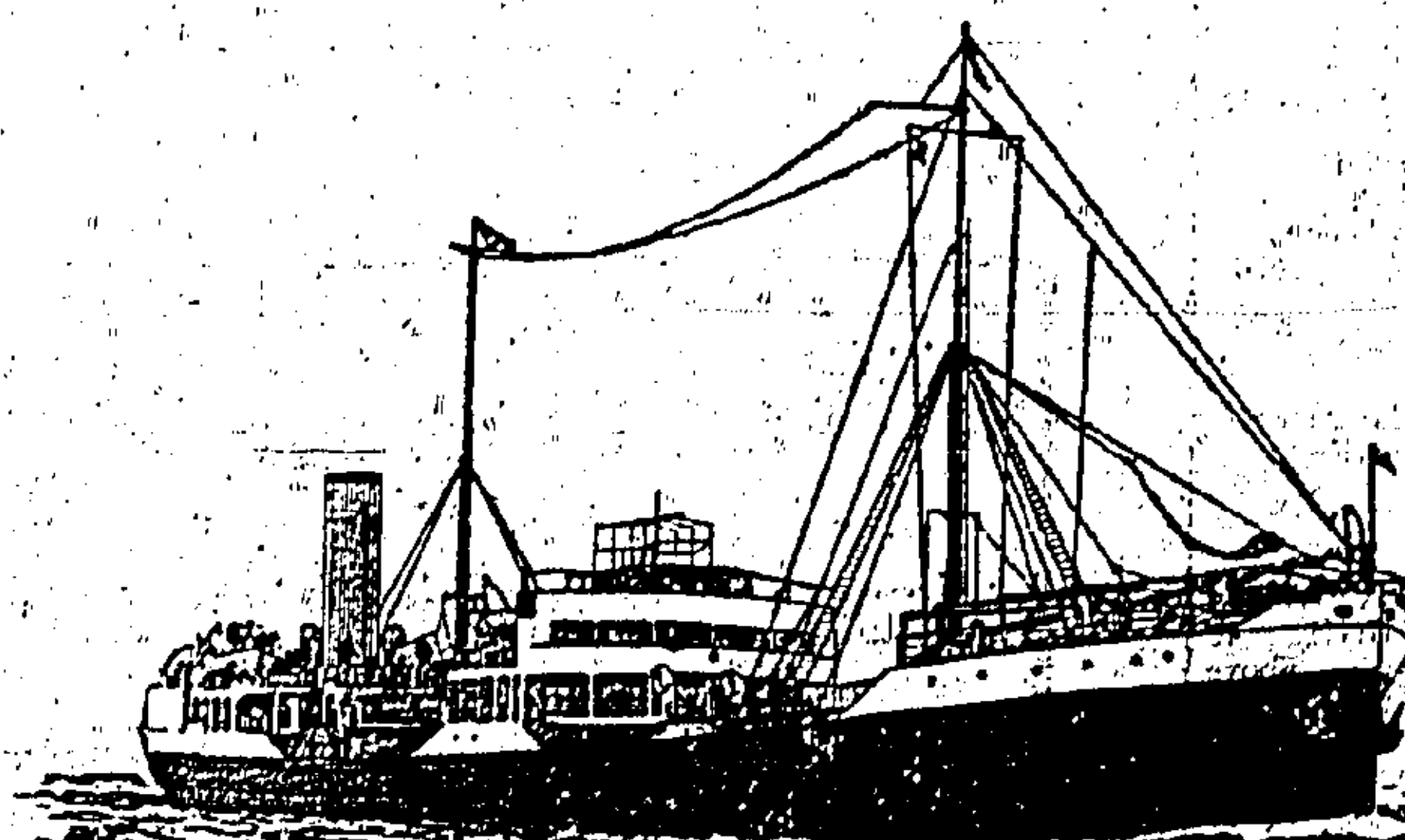
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

July 22nd.
Yang Hong, British str., 2,871 tons, Capt. E. G. Napley, from Hongkong, with coal.
Yanama, British str., 1,205 tons, Capt. J. D. Milne, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

July 23rd.
Anders, Chinese str., 241 tons, Capt. Kwok Shan, from Hoihow, with a general cargo.—On Fat S.S. Co.
Lushan Maru, Japanese str., 1,517 tons, Capt. T. Yasakawa, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Portland, French str., 7,530 tons, Capt. F. Malansea, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Messageries Maritimes.
President McKinley, American str., 8,400 tons, Capt. A. O. Leslie, from Seattle and Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Admiral Oriental Line.
President Taft, American str., 8,415 tons, Capt. John G. Moraw, from San Francisco, with a general cargo.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
Sun Yang, British str., 1,584 tons, Capt. P. R. Purdew, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Yangtze, British str., 4,335 tons, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.
 Per M.M. s.s. *Portland*, from Shanghai, on July 23rd: Mr. B. O. Turner, Mr. R. P. B. Bennett, Mr. R. B. Cause, Mr. R. P. Bennett, Mr. R. B. Cause, Mr. R. P. Bennett, Miss O. Petchenkin, Mrs. W. and L. Alshuler, Mr. F. Maher, Mr. and Mrs. William Oupley, Mr. Lianoff, Mr. Birnbaum.

Per P. & O. s.s. *Soudan*, from Bombay, etc., on July 23rd: Lieut. H. H. Weeden, Mr. and Mrs. H. Dimeolows, Misses K. and P. Dimeolows, Miss K. C. Elder, Mr. L. Dyon, Mr. King Van Pow, Mrs. Graham Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Vellen, Mr. M. J. Carroll, Mr. E. B. Gourdeau, Mrs. E. Bond, Mr. O. L. Gray, Mr. P. E. Jones.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. s.s. *Derwent* left Shanghai for this port on July 21st, at 4 p.m., and is due here today, at 6 a.m.

The P. & O. s.s. *Medonia*, left Singapore for this port on Sunday, July 22nd, at 4 p.m., with the outward English Mail, and is due here on Thursday, July 26th, at 2 p.m.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* arrived at Yokohama on July 23rd, at 7.30 a.m., left at 8 p.m., yesterday, and is due at Hongkong on Monday, July 30th, at 7 a.m.

The s.s. *Professione* (Blue Funnel), from Pacific ports, left Nagasaki on July 22nd for this port, and is due here on July 26th, daylight.

The s.s. *Nippon Yusen Kaisha* left Antwerp on June 20th, is expected to arrive here from Antwerp on or about August 4th.

The s.s. *Victoria*, which left here on July 7th for Sandakan and Australian ports, is due at Sydney on July 25th. She will sail from Sydney for this port on August 5th, and is expected to arrive on or about August 27th.

S.S. "CHAMBERLAIN"

SERVICES CONTRACTUALS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, etc., also Cargo ex s.s. "VILLE DEVERDUN" and "MIN" from HAVRE, COGNAC, etc., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong-Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remaining unclaimed after the 25th instant, at Noon, will be subject to sale and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 28th July, 1923, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER,

Hongkong, 19th July, 1923. [1076]

S.S. "COMMANDANT DORISE"

SERVICES CONTRACTUALS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from AMSTERDAM, MIDDLESBROUGH, and ANTWERP, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong-Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remaining unclaimed after the 26th instant, at Noon, will be subject to sale and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 30th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Thursday, the 26th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER,

Hongkong, 20th July, 1923. [1080]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Delagoa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 4th Aug.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	Gothic Prince	Brit.	Primo Line	About 25th July
BOSTON & NEW YORK via Suez	Langton	Brit.	The Bank Line, Limited	On 25th July
SAN FRANCISCO, etc.	West Sequana	Am.	Strathairn & Barry	On 25th July
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, etc.	Empress Russia	Brit.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	About 25th Aug.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via J. Foote	Ruge Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th July
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER	Africa Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 17th Aug.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, etc.	Protosians	Brit.	Batterfield & Swire	On 11th Aug.
MARSEILLES, GENEVA, LONDON & ANTWERP	Empress Canada	Brit.	Canadian Pacific Co. S. Ltd.	On 23rd July
MARSEILLES, GENEVA, LONDON & ANTWERP	Devanah	Brit.	P. & O. S. S. Co.	On 25th July, Noon
MARSEILLES, GENEVA, LONDON & ANTWERP	Angkor	Fren.	Messageries Maritimes	On 25th Aug.
MARSEILLES, GENEVA, LONDON & ANTWERP	Chambord	Fren.	Messageries Maritimes	On 25th Aug.
MARSEILLES, GENEVA, LONDON & ANTWERP	Paul Locat	Fren.	Messageries Maritimes	On 3rd Sept.
MARSEILLES, GENEVA, LONDON & ANTWERP	Kushima Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 31st Aug., 11 a.m.
MARSEILLES, GENEVA, LONDON & ANTWERP	City of Manchester	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 1st Aug.
MARSEILLES, GENEVA, LONDON & ANTWERP	Peleus	Brit.	Batterfield & Swire	On 1st Aug.
MARSEILLES, GENEVA, LONDON & ANTWERP	H-leune	Brit.	Batterfield & Swire	On 24th July
MARSEILLES, GENEVA, LONDON & ANTWERP	London Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 7th Sept.
MARSEILLES, GENEVA, LONDON & ANTWERP	Gleniffer	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 7th Aug.
MARSEILLES, GENEVA, LONDON & ANTWERP	Saleier	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 10th Aug.
MARSEILLES, GENEVA, LONDON & ANTWERP	Emil Kirdorf	Ger.	Rauter Brookmann & Co.	About 25th July
MARSEILLES, GENEVA, LONDON & ANTWERP	De de Missies	Fren.	Messageries Maritimes	About 31st July
MARSEILLES, GENEVA, LONDON & ANTWERP	St. Albans	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 25th Aug., 11 a.m.
MARSEILLES, GENEVA, LONDON & ANTWERP	Hessing	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 11th Aug., 3 p.m.
MARSEILLES, GENEVA, LONDON & ANTWERP	Soudan	Brit.	P. & O. S. S. Co.	On 25th Aug.
MARSEILLES, GENEVA, LONDON & ANTWERP	Van Cloon	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 7th Aug.
MARSEILLES, GENEVA, LONDON & ANTWERP	Trieste	Ital.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	On end of Aug.
MARSEILLES, GENEVA, LONDON & ANTWERP	Kuichow	Brit.	Batterfield & Swire	On 25th July, Noon
MARSEILLES, GENEVA, LONDON & ANTWERP	Taiwa Maru	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	On 25th July
MARSEILLES, GENEVA, LONDON & ANTWERP	Saihan Maru	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	About 27th July
MARSEILLES, GENEVA, LONDON & ANTWERP	Hinang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 9th Aug., 4 p.m.
MARSEILLES, GENEVA, LONDON & ANTWERP	Aki Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 15th Aug., 11 a.m.
MARSEILLES, GENEVA, LONDON & ANTWERP	St. Albans	Jap.	P. & O. S. S. Co.	On 25th Aug.
MARSEILLES, GENEVA, LONDON & ANTWERP	Taiwan	Brit.	Batterfield & Swire	On 25th Aug., 4 p.m.
MARSEILLES, GENEVA, LONDON & ANTWERP	Tungshing	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 27th July, Noon
MARSEILLES, GENEVA, LONDON & ANTWERP	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 31st July
MARSEILLES, GENEVA, LONDON & ANTWERP	Chambord	Fren.	Messageries Maritimes	On 25th Aug.
MARSEILLES, GENEVA, LONDON & ANTWERP	Soudan	Brit.	P. & O. S. S. Co.	On 25th July, D.L.
MARSEILLES, GENEVA, LONDON & ANTWERP	Suiyang	Brit.	Batterfield & Swire	On 25th July, D.L.
MARSEILLES, GENEVA, LONDON & ANTWERP	Trieste	Ital.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	About 25th July
MARSEILLES, GENEVA, LONDON & ANTWERP	Tianchoet	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	About 27th July
MARSEILLES, GENEVA, LONDON & ANTWERP	Aki Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st Aug.
MARSEILLES, GENEVA, LONDON & ANTWERP	Chipshing	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 25th July, Noon
MARSEILLES, GENEVA, LONDON & ANTWERP	Tyondari	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	About 25th July
MARSEILLES, GENEVA, LONDON & ANTWERP	Indo Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 15th Aug.
MARSEILLES, GENEVA, LONDON & ANTWERP	Chakking	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 25th July, 2 p.m.
MARSEILLES, GENEVA, LONDON & ANTWERP	Cenman	Brit.	Batterfield & Swire	On 25th July, 4 p.m.
MARSEILLES, GENEVA, LONDON & ANTWERP	Haitong	Brit.	Douglas Lafrank & Co.	On 25th July, 12 Noon
MARSEILLES, GENEVA, LONDON & ANTWERP	Haitong	Brit.	Douglas Lafrank & Co.	On 27th July, 1 p.m.
MARSEILLES, GENEVA, LONDON & ANTWERP	Laisang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 4th July, Noon
MARSEILLES, GENEVA, LONDON & ANTWERP	West Chopaka	Am.	Strathairn & Barry	On 5th Aug.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 23rd at 7.10.—Warning to Hongkong Coast Ports, etc.—Typhoon of unknown intensity within 80 miles of Lat. 24 deg. N. Long. 112 deg. E. filling up.

July 23rd at 6.50.—Local signal No. 3 hoisted.

July 23rd at 12.30.—Pressure has decreased moderately at Shanghai and over N. India, China, and slightly over the Visayas. It has increased slightly over Formosa and considerably at Hongkong.

At 6 a.m. this morning the typhoon was in about Lat. 24 deg. N. and Long. 112 deg. E., filling up slowly. Hongkong was threatened with a wind of full typhoon force until 6 p.m. yesterday, when the barometer began to rise, before the typhoon had reached our latitude, indicating that it began to fill up as the northern portion approached the land.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., 23rd July, 2.43 inches. Total since January 1st, 35.73 inches, against an average of 47.95 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon, 24th July, is as follows:—

District Forecast
 Formosa Channel S. winds, moderate.

Hongkong to Gap Rock S. winds, strong, moderating; overcast, rain.

South-east of China between Hongkong and Lantau do.

South-east of China between Hongkong and Hainan S.W. winds, strong, moderating.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, July 23rd.

	Previous On Date On	At 10 a.m.	At 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.31	29.45	29.55
Temperature	79	78	84
Humidity	85	86	80
Wind Direction	E	SSE	SSE
Force	10	9	4
Weather	org	org	org
Rain	1.45	0.00	2.36

Highest open-air Temperature on 22nd — 82

Lowest open-air Temperature on 23rd — 76

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESSES	FROM
Bridge Fabricant Oxygene Tientin	Robe
Shingimi Mitsubushu	Nagasaki
Kabushiki	Kobe
Miss Cora Williams, c/o Post Office	Shanghai
0035	Kobe
Namko, 16, Desvieux Road	Amoy
Tackhungbank, Bonham	Yokohama
East	Shanghai
Hopwoo	Shanghai
Fan Loochun, Queen's Road	Shanghai

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

NUMBERS	ADDRESSES	FROM
989215th	Abeadonon, Pick Hotel	Byavkah
1091/17th	Lreyer	Antigona-nolovno
10015/18th	John Edges, 4 Victoria Sanfrancisco	Manila
9871/16th	Staple	Manila
10502/16th	Ubxine	Manila

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG	HOTEL
Mr R. T. Aitken	Major F. Lindsey
Miss M. E. Allen	Mr F. Marks
Capt. J. Balke	Mr S. Martin
Mr W. Baldwin	Mr H. Martin
Mr R. Bando	Mr C. H. Montague
Mrs E. B. Bellie	Dr M. J. Morrison
Mr & Mrs G. Berghaim	Mr M. Moussarif
Mr R. J. Birbeck	Mr P. I. Newman
Mr J. B. Birks	Mr M. Paterson, jr.
Mrs E. Blackburn	Mr J. L. Paterson
Mr E. Black	Mr S. S. Perry
Mr G. L. Bol	Mr S. S. Perry
Mr W. H. E. Coates	Mrs S. C. Puckett
Mr K. Eiser	Capt. C. W. Puckett
Dr R. E. Gill	Mr & Mrs Romer
Dr T. Azevedo Gomes	Mr & Mrs L. de
Mr L. Gouza	Rosario & child
Mrs J. Gray	Mr A. H. Howe
Capt. T. C. Hall	Mr A. H. Buxworth
Mr & Mrs W. A.	Mr C. Buxworth
Mr & Mrs J. H. Hardon	Mr F. Buxworth
Mr G. J. J. Harston	Miss Buxworth
Mr J. M. de Jong	Mrs J. B. E. Spitzky
Mr & Mrs B. N.	Mr W. van der Steen
Karantia	Mr & Mrs F. Valentin
Mrs & Miss Kern	Miss S. Waddell
Mrs C. Lauriston	Mr & Mrs G. T. Walker
Mr E. Leachlock	
Miss H. Lillie	

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Mr & Mrs J. Beher	Mr Livingston
Mr F. M. Crawford	Mr G. H. Lynott
Mrs Crocker	Mr & Mrs E. Lund
Mr W. Douglas	Mr & Mrs S. Martin
Mr & Mrs Drabford	Mr W. H. Plant
Mr H. G. Fairfield	Mr & Mrs Henwick
Mr W. G. Gay	Mr & Mrs C. B.
Miss Gaur	Shank
Mr & Mrs L. H. Geare	Mrs C. L. Shank
Mr J. R. J. Hall	Mr & Mrs Weisson
Mr & Mrs C. Hockey	Mr & Mrs Whitaker
Mr M. B. Keencha	Mr F. N. Young
Capt. & Mrs W. E.	

PALACE HOTEL.

Mr W. Barnett	Mr J. Jack
Mr A. T. Boudier	Mr L. Liole
Mr C. Burns	Mr E. Liole
Mr Mrs D. A.	Mr J. T. Mannix
Mr C. C. Dances	Mr B. J. de H. Moore
Miss H. Dare	Mr C. Stinger
Miss L. Dare	Mr Rene Veis
Miss Eddings	Mr Wagner
Mr J. G. Grant	

FRAX HOTEL.

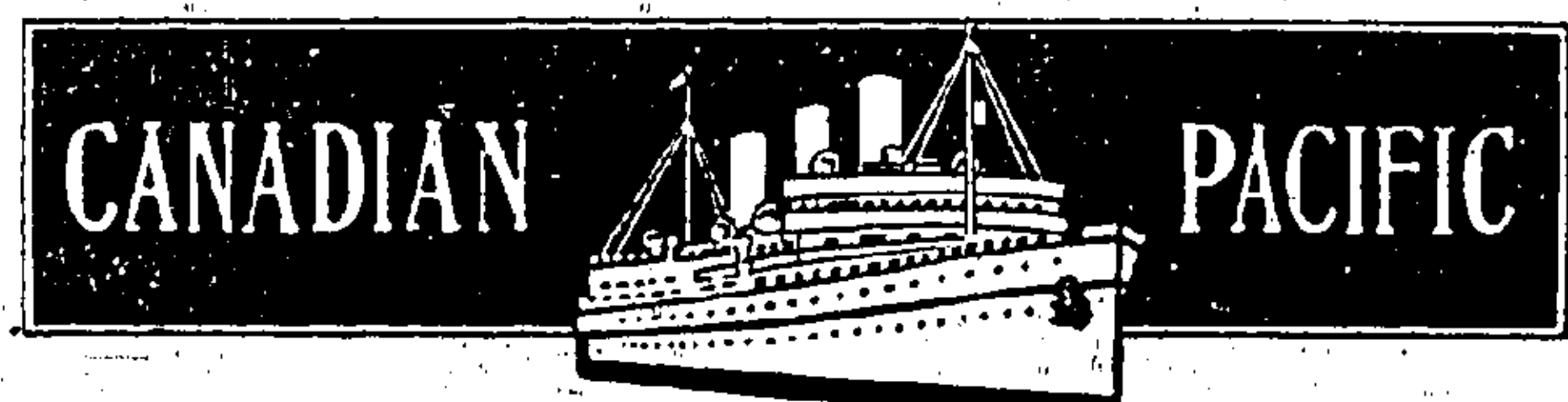
Mr J. H. W.	Mr T. W. Leavelle
Armstrong	Mr J. D. Lloyd
Miss Barton	Mr L. Lloyd
Mr G. W. Barton	Mr & Mrs J. Martin
Mr V. Benjamin	Mr & Mrs W. J. E.
Miss L. A. Blair	McKenzie
Mr & Mrs F. W.	Mr D. H. E. Mc
Mr J. M. Bonnar	Mr R. McGregor
Mr A. C. J. Bowker	Mr & Mrs C. F. Malby
Mr E. Braden	Mr J. Finlay Miller
Eng. Capt. & Mrs	Dr E. Minett
Mr T. Mitchell	Mr B. W. Neale
Miss Butterworth	Mr R. E. Nicks
Mr R. Calatrou	Mr J. N. Owen
Mr A. N. E. Carr	Mr & Mrs R. J. W.
Capt. C. J. Church	Mr & Mrs R. J. W.
Mr & Mrs H. H. Clark	Mr & Mrs R. J. W.
Miss Mary Cooper	Mrs A. J. Peterson
Mr W. A. Cornell	Mr A. H. Penn
Col. O. W. Uary	Major & Mrs F. H.
Mr P. Demaretz	Philbu
Mr E. Des Voaux	Mr & Mrs H. Reggan
Li Col. & A. Dobbin	back
Mr & Mrs Oscar Eager	Miss Robert
Mr D. Fitzgerald	Mr & Mrs O. Sanders
Mr & Mrs W. D.	Mr E. Sandars
Mr F. M. Goldrich	Mr & Mrs B. S. Ott
Mr A. W. Grundy	Mr R. B. Shaw
Miss M. B. Hall	Capt. & Mrs Ivar
Mr & Mrs J. E.	Miss F. H. Skinner
Mr J. Hancock	Major Hatterly
Mr J. B. Hawker	Mr W. T. Stanton
Mr J. W. J. Hawker	Mr A. W. Stewart
Mr & Mrs E. A. Hill	Mrs & Miss Stabbings
Eng.-Com. J. H.	Mrs J. B. Thomson
Mr A. H. Hollingsworth	Mr A. W. Tickle
Capt. & Mrs L. D. Joll	Mr F. B. Tollyday
Major A. E. B. Jones	Capt. & Mrs F. K.
Mrs Mrs Milne Jones	Capt. & Mrs W. E.
Mr W. A. Jordan	Mr W. E. W.
Mr J. M. Kaye	Capt. R. F. Walker
Dr. & Mrs W. V. M.	Mrs V. M. War
Mr L. L. Kooraman	Capt. A. E. Watt
Mr M. F. Key	Mrs J. Weibust
Mr J. D. Kimard	Mr & Mrs A. F.
Mr E. G. Layman	Mr E. H. Wild
Mr Leblone	

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December 1922.

With Index, Price \$7.50.

On sale at the Hongkong Agency.



CANADIAN PACIFIC

HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver, Montreal & Quebec.

From Hongkong	Due Vancouver	From Canada	Due England
Empress Canada	July 28 Aug. 13	Empress Scotland	Aug. 4 Aug. 10
Empress Russia	Aug. 9 Aug. 27	Empress France	Aug. 18 Aug. 25
Empress Australia	Aug. 24 Sept. 12	Empress Scotland	Sept. 1 Sept. 8
Empress Asia	Sept. 6 Sept. 24	Montcalm	Sept. 21 Sept. 28
Empress Canada	Sept. 22 Oct. 8	Empress Scotland	Sept. 29 Oct. 6
Empress Russia	Oct. 4 Oct. 22	Empress France	Oct. 13 Oct. 19
		Empress Scotland	Oct. 27 Nov. 2

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

Allotment of Cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued.

Early reservation necessary.

"ELLERMAN LINE"

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

HOMEWARDS.

PASSAGE RATES TO LONDON.

"A" Class Steamers	1st Class £22.—2nd Class £12.—
"B" Class Steamers	1st Class £24.—2nd Class £14.—
"C" Class Steamers	1st Class £26.—

"A", "B", & "C" Class Steamers comprise those of the Cargo type which have accommodation for a few passengers but do not carry Doctor or Stewards.

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.
(Tel. Central 7501)

HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"LANGTON HALL"	via Suez Canal	25th July.
"CITY OF MADRAS"	via Suez Canal	5th August.
"TALITHYBIUS"	via Suez Canal	15th August.
"CITY OF BOSTON"	via Suez Canal	25th August.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE OR THE BANK LINE LTD., HONGKONG.
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
HONGKONG AND CANTON. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.**M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.**

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	For Arr. to Hongkong and Sailing for S'hai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
ANGKOR ...	—	—	8th Aug.
CHAMBERLAIN ...	—	—	15th Aug.
PAUL LECAT ...	22nd June	31st July	22nd Sept.
ANDRE LEBON ...	13th July	17th Aug.	17th Sept.
AMBOISE ...	27th July	28th Aug.	1st Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A CLASS (1st Class) ...	95. 0s. 0d.	B CLASS (1st Class) ...	89. 0s. 0d.
STEAMERS (2nd) ...	68. 0s. 0d.	STEAMERS (2nd) ...	62. 0s. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Landing Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Palais at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats)

"LT. DE MISTREY" loading for HAVRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK, about 31st July.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740.

3

CONSIGNATION—TRANSHIP—REPRESENTATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers (having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, and excellent cuisine)

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 24/10 Days)

HAIPHONG ...	Capt. Ellis Walker	Wednesday, 25th July, at 12 Noon.
HAIPHONG ...	Capt. J. S. Thomson	Friday, 27th July, at 1 p.m.
HAIPHONG ...	Capt. W. C. Pasmore	Tuesday, 31st July, at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake's Pier)

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
(General Managers)**JAPAN COAL**

AND

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR—

THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.
THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.**MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA**

MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.

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BRANCH—HONGKONG

P. & O. British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	25th July, Noon	Singapore & Bombay.
"DEVANHA"	4,992	25th July, Noon	Mars. Gib. London & Antwerp.
"SOUHAN"	4,992	6th Aug.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KHIVA"	9,017	8th Aug.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"ALIPORE"	9,017	15th Aug.	Mars. Gib. London & Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	8,941	22nd Aug.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"BIOHIA"	8,941	28th Aug.	Mars. Gib. London & Antwerp.
"MACRONIA"	11,089	7th Sept.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"DONGOLA"	8,068	21st Sept.	Mars. Gib. London & Antwerp.
"SOUHAN"	6,697	30th Sept.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MANTUA"	10,902	6th Oct.	Mars. Gib. London & Antwerp.

1924.

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	25th Jan.	(MARSEILLES & LONDON via Usual Ports of Call)
"KASHGAR"	8,940	8th Feb.	do.
"MOREA"	10,511	22nd Feb.	do.
"KARMALA"	9,098	7th March	do.
"NADDERA"	15,993	21st March	do.
"KALYAN"	8,062	4th April	do.
"CHINA"	7,952	18th April	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"TORILIA"	5,205	27th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"JANUS"	4,524	29th Aug.	do.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Aug.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal (San Francisco, etc.)
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton & London via Panama Canal

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"SOUHAN"	6,697	25th July, D.L.	Shanghai only.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	27th July, 10 a.m.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	8,940	7th Aug.	Yokohama.
"DONGOLA"	8,068	11th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting for the on carrying steamer.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by R.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to—

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PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

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S.S. "GOTHIC PRINCE" ... on or about 24th July.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,

Telephone: Central 5185
Telegrams (Farapineco)(Incorporated in Great Britain)
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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct

service via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

"LONDON MARU" (Call at Marseilles) ... Tuesday, 4th Sept.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon

Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown—Passenger Service.

"MEXICO MARU" (Call at Montevideo) ... Friday, 17th Aug.

BOMBAY—fortnightly service via Singapore and Colombo.

"HIMALAYA MARU" (Call at Penang) ... Tuesday, 24th July

"CELESTES MARU" (Call at Penang) ... Saturday, 4th Aug.

SAIGON, HANGKOW, SINGAPORE & DELI—Regular monthly Passenger

Service.

"KISHU MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st Aug.

CALCUTTA—Monthly Service via Singapore and Rangoon.

"INDO MARU" ... Wednesday, 15th Aug.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—via Shanghai and

Japan Ports—Taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS USA & CANADA—Passenger

Service.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Friday, 17th Aug.

NEW YORK, PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco—

Panama and Colon Ports.

"ALASKA MARU" ... Wednesday, 8th Aug.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Osaka, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"LONDON MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st Aug.

"ALTAIR MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st Aug.

KEELUNG, SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommoda-

tion for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"KAJO MARU" ... Tuesday, 24th July, Noon.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 29th July, Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

TAKAO & KEELUNG.

"BOHBU MARU" ... Thursday, 2nd Aug.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to

K. RHINA, Manager.

Tel. Central No. 4080.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamer	Date of Departure
SAIGON	"HANYANG"	On 24th July, Noon.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"KANCHOW"	On 24th July, 2 p.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"YUNNAN"	On 25th July, 9 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 25th July, Noon.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 25th July, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"CHENAN"	On 25th July, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUICHANG"	On 25th July, 4 p.m.
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	"LINAN"	On 25th July, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On 25th July, 4 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"LIANGCHOW"	On 25th July, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 25th July, 4 p.m.

Excellent Saloon accommodation available, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to Pukow), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to Tsingtao) and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

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CARGO & "APCAR" CAN BE INSURED AS PER OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG, PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Manila, Sandakan, & S'hai Port.
"TAIYUAN"	28th July.	2nd August, 4 p.m.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

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FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S.B. "West Sequana" ... Due Hongkong 27th July.

Leave Hongkong 28th July.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA, CEBU, ILOILO AND ZAMBOANGA.

U.S.S.B. "West Chopaka" ... Due Hongkong 5th Aug.

Leave Hongkong 7th Aug.

TO MANILA AND SINGAPORE.

U.S.S.B. "West Commons" ... Due Hongkong 15th Aug.

Leave Hongkong 16th Aug.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

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E. A. BEYUM, Res. Agent.

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DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

For BOSTON & NEW YORK via SUEZ

"EGREMONT CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 11th Aug.

"BOWEN CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 7th Sept.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT,

BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

PIUMI having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

VESSELS HAVE ACCOMMODATION FOR SALOON PASSENGERS.

REDUCED FARE FROM HONGKONG TO ITALIAN PORTS \$66.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE.

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"ROSANDRA" ... sailing on or about 2nd Sept.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

Via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

"DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... sailing on or about 7th Aug.

"TRIESTE" ... sailing on or about end of Aug.

"ROSANDRA" ... sailing on or about end of Sept.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

"UMZUMBI" ... sailing from Calcutta on or about 25th July.

From Calcutta and Colombo

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

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